ns for Youth. crative of the Surprising West,

nt, with other Sketches.

Early Life of John Chamberlain Be Howard Mulcom,

Men on Modern Infidelity and the Ex By John Morison, D. D. Man's writing Memoirs of Himself,

Mind, by Isaac Watts, D. D. W. and Supplement, by Joseph Po.

on the Duties of a Wife, a Mother By Jane Taylor. Bers; or Sketches of Human Na

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AND AMERICAN

BOARD PRINTS.

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inken the Chambers over their old ur business, offer at Wholesole, of Staple foods (of the best timb) out every article found in bry tich merchants from the country tich merchants from the country tich for themselves. They will be sire cash, or short prime credit. k CO., 191 Washington street. a similar mesoriment is offered wh. 2 mes.

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ing of a Criticism of ther with a View a Analogy with the Christianity not a son, D. D. Bishep of

By Mrs. Pinkham. or my Early Years.

ristian Hindoos

maintained in destitute neighborh 7th. Influence of ministers on Sabbath thools. What ought they to do in relation to hools? How can they be induced to deepest interest in them?

well supplied libraries.
th. Propriety of establishing circulating caries in Sabbath Schools: i. e. to have the ary pass from one school to another, and be supplied by a new one once in one

oyed for the county, and can one be

12th. Ought a County Union to be formed?

much of a practical nature as to ex-istorical, geographical, and doctrinal

Best method of securing the punctual

ts, and the best method of conducting them. 18th. Propriety of Sabbath School anniver-ies on the 4th of July. How best con-

committee appointed to consider and 4th of July; and the best mode of conductn, report in favor of such celebrations, ollowing reasons, viz. blic celebrations or anniversaries by

th School exercises.

as were likely to gratify and profit the ren. Perhaps this practice of social in-urse between teachers and children during eek would generally prove of special ser-othe Subbath Sakalassian in every important place to see those objects which were most interesting. With the exception of a few days, the weather was as fine collected together. The committee are that objections may be urged against for that objections may be urged against for that objections may be urged against for the undue excitement produced in the road; two or three such days only occurred at ds of children, and the risk and dangers of And it is Milan and Turm. Throughout our whole journey, which, comprizing all its windings, exceeded nine hundred miles, we were favored with the most charming weather, and were surrounded at every step, save during the passage over the snow-crowned Mount Cenis, by the beauties of nature just bursting forth ents to which they are exposed; and also such spectacles are likely to foster a spirit valry and boasting of superiority as to sers, appearance, &c. of some schools over

celebrations serve to increase the which Sabbath School teachers rally feel towards their superintendents eachers. Love begets love; and the exhikindness and attention to the wants bes of children is found to kindle anew arder of their love for those who thus strive

hase and confirm the affectionate interest tich teachers feel for the children. The tubles, the lulors, the expense, the self-deni-and sacrifices required on such occasions all

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1838.

Boston Recorder.

No. 28 Vol. XXIII.

Reports on other subjects were presented and discussed, but are not published.

Biography.

valuable MEMOIR of him just published, will be grat-

ified,-we doubt not-in learning some further par-

REV. SAMUEL H. STEARNS.

Letter from Rev. R. Baird, to a gentleman in Bos-

ton, dated Princeton, N. J., June 25, 1838.

and kind manners, and his richly furnished

Paris. A sufficient length of time was spent

in every important place to see those objects

into all the richness and fragrance of summer.

I know not that I ever was acquainted with a man who seemed more fully to enjoy the higher achievements of human art, and still

more the works of nature, or rather of nature's

God, than did Mr. Stearns. This appeared in the deep and habitual interest which he took in visiting every valuable collection of paint-

in visiting every valuable collection of paintings, of statues, or other object of curiosity in Bologna, in Venice, in Verona, in Mantua, in Milan, in Turin, in Geneva, and in Fontaine-bleau. Nothing of real value or interest excaped him, when he had the strength to visit it. And it was truly surprizing that in his state of extreme debility, he could accomplish what he did. He often told us of the intense

in beholding the splendid achievements of architecture which the church of St. Peter, and the remains of the Pantheon, the Coliseum, and the Column of Trajan so admirably fur-

almost throughout its entire length, and bor

dered every where with rows of elms or othe

My Dear Sir,-I avail myself of the first

For the Boston Recorder

previous to the close of his life.

[The friends of the late excellent Mr. Stearns, and

Sabbath Schools.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION. Extract from the Proceedings of the Convention

Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

The Convention met agreeably to appoint-Wednesday, June 13, 1938, at 2 P. M. E. Folsom called to the Chair, Tainter, appointed Secretary. of subjects for discussion was introthe business committee, which was

Resolved, That each subject presented for scussion be submitted to a committee of two, he shall report thereon. The following is a of the subjects assigned. 1st. Best method of sustaining Subbath

ols in the winter, and through the year.

How can children be led to take most instand delight in the exercises of Sabbath 34. Best method of securing the affectionate

nterest and steady co-operation of parents.
4th. Best method of securing the speedy con th. best method of superintending Subbath

How can Sabbath Schools be estab-

8th. Importance of sustaining well selected

two years.
10th. Importance of adult schools for the

ddy of the Bible, and of public exposition of the passage by the minister, on the Sabbath. 11th. Ought a Sabbath School agent to be

on what principles, and for what purpose? 13th. Importance of teachers' meetings, and est method of conducting them. 14th. Ought instruction in Subbath Schools

15th. Ought unconverted persons to be ad-pitted as teachers in Sabbath Schools?

gendance of teachers.

17th, Importance of Sabbath School con

the Sabbath School Convention, on fety of Sabbath School celebrations on

th Schools, when properly managed, have ng tendency to renew and increase the inwhich children and youth should feel in h School exercises. There is so much ess in the regular process of Sabbath ol instruction that some extra and special its would seem to be occasionally necessaarise from constant familiarity even with subjects. To keep up the fively inter-children in Sabbath Schools, various is have been adopted, as the use of the red and kind manners, and his righty furnished due tickets for rewards, to be redeemed books at the end of the year, &c. Expe-ce has led Sabbath School teachers in gen-to abandon this system of rewards as calted to cherish a spirit of covetousness and the emulation, at variance with the intennd character of Sabbath School instruc-In some instances teachers have invited asses occasionally to visit them at their ones and spend part of a day or eve-ither abroad in the summer air, or if doors, in such recreations and instruc-

s. Yet, we apprehend, that under proper astances and with proper management, relebrations may be turned to good account.

vin them to walk in the paths of virtue.

Such celebrations are found also to instribute to animate the hearts of the teach-and friends of Sabbath Schools, and to bind an closer in affection to the children, and to the fee forward in their work and labor of the galleries of paintings and sculpture which he had seen in Rome and Florence, as well as

orates the memorable determination fathers to throw off a foreign and op-e yoke, and claim civil and religious ve yoke, and claim civil and religious om for themselves and the generations rere to people this new world. Now, we all admit the propriety of rememberat day with lively emotions of gratitude d and our fathers, we shall perhaps all leploring the miserable prostitution of ty and even religion itself to the grati-of the baser passions of mankind, and anction and countenance of the gross sanction and countenance of the gross shameful intemperance so generally wited in the ordinary method of spending the versary of our nation's independence. So gly have Christians, of late years, felt the saity of reform in this matter, that many stirely withdrawn from all participation of July celebrations, and thus left the al and unruly to occupy the time and oc-and also to carry with them many who, ustom, patriotism, or idleness, are likely rawn even into scenes of dissipation and Now, it is found that Sabbath School tions furnish a pleasant, innocent and ble substitute for the profune and bois-

revelry which so often disgrace our land

5. Besides the intemperance and profeneness of generally attendant on 4th of July celebrations, the direct influence of such scenes is to cherish a spirit of revenge against the land of our fathers and the home of our brethren, and of our fathers and the home of our brethren, set of core against the peach of the scene of surpassing beauty. He did so. Often did he raise himas to their summits, with snow.

It may well be imagined that Mr. Stearns must have enjoyed this scene of surpassing beauty. He did so. Often did he raise himself up, (for, during much of the time, especially in the middle portions of the day, he reclined his head on my knee, through great weakness, and lay on cushions of the carriage and contemplating the lovely view, exclain, how charming, how exquisitely beautiful this is! And then, his thoughts, in the most natural manner possible, elevating themselves to the glorious Creator of all things, he would utter some delightful sentiment or reflection of piety. In this way we journied day after day. The nights were spent at the most pleasant and comfortable houses which the country afforded.

The day on which we crossed Mount Cenis,

of our fathers and the home of our brethren, and of war against a people with whom we have long been at peace, and whose interests, both temporal and religious, are identified with our own. Now, the spirit of Sabbath Schools is a spirit of peace and forgiveness to all mankind. The very love of the gospel itself is diffused through all the atmosphere of Sabbath Schools, and the temper of the Prince of peace is carefully and constantly presented as the model of imitation for every child. How delightful thus to change swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, and to train upnations who shall learn war no more! How appropriate to do all this on the birth-day of a nation's freedom from bigotry and oppression!

As to the best method of conducting such celebrations, the committee have but a few words to say. It would seem proper to suggest, that The day on which we crossed Mount Cenis, The day on which we crossed Mount Cenis, we were translated, as it were, from all the beauty and warmth, and luxuriant vegetation of early summer on the plains of Piedmont into the scenes of a profound Russian winter. All things around us were covered with snow. On each side of our way it stood up like a wall to the height of eight or ten feet. In the evening we descended into the deep and cool vallies of Savoy. And after three days and a half more, we renched the city of Geneva.

I cannot describe to you the joy of Mr. Stearns, when he found that we were quite out of Savoy, and entered into the little republican ebrations, the committee have but a few words to say. It would seem proper to suggest, that as much simplicity and plainness of dress, decorations and refreshments, as may be consistent with proper attention to the wants and reasonable decorations of the children and the demands of the occasion, should be carefully studied. All unnecessary pomp and useless extravagance, would be inconsistent with the spirit and object of Sabbath School instruction.

of Savoy, and entered into the little republican Canton of Geneva. He blessed God that he was once more permitted to enter a Protestant country. He noticed quickly, as every attentive traveller must, the decided indications which every where manifest themselves of the superior intelligence and comfort of the Protestant Genevans, when compared with their Again, we suggest that the music used on these occasions should be either entirely sacred, or at least as far removed as possible from the warlike and revengeful influence of martial clangour.
Finally, the religious exercises of prayer and speaking should be such as particularly to instruct and interest the children and youth and friends of Sabbath Schools, for whose gratification the celebration is observed.

J. F. Tainter,
J. D. Pickands.

superior intelligence and comfort of the Protestant Genevans, when compared with their
Roman Catholic neighbors, the Savoyards.

And when he had entered the city of Geneva, he could hardly be induced to take some
repose, hefore he set out to explore that most
interesting of places in Europe, in his estimation, and as well as in that of every man who
rightly estimates what the glorious reformation, begun by Luther and carried forward and
rendered mere complete by Calvin, accomplishrendered more complete by Calvin, accomplish-ed. The University with its library (in which are to be seen many of the manuscript letters of Calvin and of others, his coadjutors in the all who have had the happiness of reading the highly work of the reformation,) the churches in which the great reformer preached, and lastly, and above all, the spot where it is believed his ticulars of his history; and which are so accurately body awaits, in dust, the morning of the resurand beautifully given us in the following article, by were visited with the greatest eagerection, were visited with the greatest eager-ness and delight, mingled with great and pione who was his companion, for a considerable time,

It was with extreme difficulty that we suc-It was with extreme difficulty that we succeeded in bringing him to Paris. His strength seemed to be almost wholly exhausted. But throughout the entire journey, which was one of great fatigue (notwithstanding that all possible care was taken to render it easy,) and often of great suffering, not one murmuring word was heard to escape his lips. All was ordered just right, in his opinion. His confidence in God was firm and cheerful. His only regret was that he had done so little for God, and was still so incapable of doing any thing for Him. Sometimes, too, he was greatly af-My Dear Sir,—I avail myself of the first moments of leisure which occur to me, to put on paper some "recollections" of the late excellent Mr. Stearns. I regret that lapse of time and incessant occupation have effaced from my memory many incidents and conversations, which took place during the several weeks of daily, or rather of hourly intercourse which it was the privilege of Mrs. B. and myself to hold with him within the last two or three months of his existence on earth.

Our acquaintance with Mr. S. commenced in the autumn of 1836, when he came to Paris, in company with Prof. Stowe, of Lane Seminary. His stay in that city, at that time, was very short. But it was sufficient to make a most favorable impression on the minds of all those who were brought, however transiently, into his society, in regard to his uncommon except home of Christian character, his dignified and was still so incapable of doing any thing for Him. Sometimes, too, he was greatly affected by the thought that he was not permitted to be the stay of his beloved mother, or to perform the part of a father to his younger brothers and sisters, which he so strongly hoped that he would be permitted to do, after the death of his father. But his habitual confidence in the wisdom and goodness of the divine government soon removed his disquietudes, and restored cheerfulness to his heart and restored cheerfulness to his heart and to his countenance. His conversation was always instructive, cheerful, often playful even, always spiritual, just such as a Christian's should be. He was manifestly prepared either to live, or to die, just as it might he God's will. He seened to have no distressing fears of and well disciplined mind.

In the month of March succeeding, we met
Mr. Stearns at Rome, whither we had gone
for Mrs. B's health, as well as for objects confor Mrs. B's health, as well as for objects con-nected with our mission to Europe. In Na-ples afterwards, and again at Florence, we fell in with him in the month of April. From the last named city, he returned with us to Paris. Our journey lay through Bologna, Ferrara, Venice, Verona, Mantua, Aremona, Milan, Turin, Geneva, Dijon, &c. As we travelled for the benefit of the health of two invalids, our progress was not rapid. And it was not until the 2d of June that we reached Paris. A sufficient length of time was spent

He seemed to have no distressing fears of death. On the contrary he spoke of death like one, who had long been familiar with him, and awaited his coming as that of a friendly servant sent to call him home to his Lord.

After our arrival at Paris, we did what we could in conjunction with his excellent and attentive friends, Messrs. A—— and L——, to find Mr. Stearns a comfortable place of rest, where he should have given thing which his where he should have every thing which his affecting circumstances required. He found such a place in the family of Mr. Henri, a French gentleman, who keeps a boarding house for Americans and English. And during the fortnight which elapsed after our return, before I set out on a long journey into Germany, Russia and Austria, which I made last summer, in behalf of the temperance cause, I saw him as often as I could, and found him ever in the same sweet state of trust in God. Not fear or doubt for any considerable time, if at all, harrassed his mind. The striking characteristic of his religion, was strong faith in God. He lived by faith; and by its influence he beheld the approach of death without dismay.

After my departure for Russia, my dear wife, as she had done before, visited him very often; indeed as often as her own very delicate health

indeed as often as her own very delicate health allowed. She usually spent an hour or two on each visit, conversing with him, and always closed the interview by reading from the Scriptures. The last portion which she read was the 23d and 24th Psalms. His comments, as the 23d and 24th Psalms. His comments, as she read, were beautiful, and often very original and striking. And on the last occasion, though he could scarcely speak in an audible manner, he often interrupted her by requesting to hear some phrase over again, and then would say, "How beautiful!" "That does me so much good!" Every thing which he said indicated accounts again.

indicated uncommon preparedness for death.

On one occasion, he told her that he had that day written his last letter to his family that he had arranged all his little worldly af-fairs, and that he trusted his spiritual interests had not been neglected, but had long been in a good degree attended to. He then added, with great apparent composure, and even satisfac-tion, that he was just waiting for the coming

f his Lord!
It would be tedious to go into a more ex the would be tested the incidents relating to the death of this interesting servant of God. We shall ever esteem it as a great privilege that we were permitted to minister to him, even in and the Column of Trajan so admirably furnish. He had naturally a fine taste for the beautiful, and that taste had become well cultivated. It was rich enjoyment to him to behold whatever was beautiful, whether it was found in the works of man or of God.

We spent several days in travelling up through the charming valley of the Po, from Venice to Turin. The weather was beautiful. All nature was assuming her most captivating livery. Day after day, we passed along through shall ever esteem it as a great privilege that we were permitted to minister to him, even in the very imperfect and humble degree in which we did. We were amply rewarded in daily contemplating his meck, screene and heavenly deportment. It was enough and far more than enough, to compensate for any little self-denial which we made for his benefit.

Mr. Stearns was no common man. His judgment was mature, beyond what is ordinarily found in one of his age: his imagination

All nature was assuming her most captivating livery. Day after day, we passed along through a country almost perfectly level, and covered with fields of waving wheat, interspersed with mulberry trees planted like an orchard, with grape vines entwined among them. The road is one of the finest in the world, macadamized almost throughout its entire length, and borrily found in one of his age; his imagination
was lively and well cultivated; his taste exceedingly refined and pure; his knowledge wa extensive and select; his manners eminently extensive and select; his manners eminently dignified, polished and agreeable; and his reli gion was profound, cordial, benevolent, for it was the "life of God in the soul of man." dered every where with rows of elins of other trees. Far and wide all the plain seemed like a vast garden, laid out on a grand scale. The skies were almost without a cloud; and the geniul sun was calling forth all the resources of nature. Morning, noon and night, the mu-sic of the sweetly singing nightingale in the aligning trees. was scarcely for a moment He was emphatically a man of prayer, regarded well the "signs of the times." as well acquainted with the progress of the kingdom of God on the earth, and he had heart that could feel, and did feel the deeper neart that could feel, and did feel the deepest interest in every undertaking which had for its object the salvation of men. In this sense, he wanting trees, was scarcely for a moment wanting to render our journey agreeable. In the distance, on the north, the Alps reared their lefty heads, whilst the Appenines boundwas no sectarian. He rejoiced in the pros-perity of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ.

He was a consecrated man. He kept nothing back. He loved to acquire knowledge, and even any sort of it which could be useful. He back. He loved to acquire knowledge, and even any sort of it which could be useful. He advised a young minister from our country, who was doubting whether he was doing right to spend a year or two in Europe for the purpose of increasing his knowledge by study and travel, to see all that he could in Europe of the works of art; to study well; to avail himself of every opportunity of enlarging his acquaintance with mankind, and to consecrate all to God. And he remarked, that he himself, though so great an invalid for years as to have little or no hope of living any length of time, had acted on this principle ever since he came to Europe. "I have seen," said he, "every thing that I could which a Christian ought to see, even whilst I was in Italy, though so feeble; and now lying here on my death bed I do not regret it. After all, this is a beautiful world, and much of the work of art is beautiful, and God's works are beautiful. And we ought to seek to be familiar with them, and to glorify Him in all things."

But he is no more with us, for God has taken him to himself. How blessed is his situation to-day! Whilst we are contending with sin, and pursuing our tolkome way through this "vale of tears," he has entered into rest! But

and pursuing our toilsome way through this "vale of tears," he has entered into rest! But how he is engaged in the new world, (not exactly new to him now) to which he has gone, how his spirit holds communication with other holy and happy beings, and above all with the adorable Creator and Redeemer, what his thoughts and feelings with respect to the scenes of this world, are questions which must remain unanswered to us. May we be prepared to follow him, and in due time hear his Lord and ours call us to receive the reward of faithful servants! I am with great respect, yours afterwards! I am with great respect, yours afterwards! ours call us to receive the reward of faithful servants! I am with great respect, yours affectionately and truly, R. BAIRD.

Romanism.

From the Protestant Episcopalian and Church Register ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMENTS UPON SCRIP. TURE.

Genesis c. i. v. 16. And God made two great lights: the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. "You should have known that God made

two great lights in the firmament of heaven greater to rule the day, and the lesser, to the night; both great, but one the greater, that it might be known, that there is as great a difference between Popes and Kings, as be-tween the sun and moon." Pope Innocent III. to Constantine the Emperor, in Decretal Gregor, i. tit. 33, c. 6.

Romans, c. xiii, v. 1. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers.

Titus iii. 1. 2. Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magis

"The person of every clergyman is sacred so that he cannot be subject to any secular power." Cajetan in Aquin.
"Therefore, all laymen, of what eminence soever, who exercise jurisdiction over ecclesi-astics, are guilty of sacrilege." Pope Urban

Luke xii. 57. Yea, and why even of your-selves, judge ye not what is right?

'If he (the Pope) shall decree that any thing is black, which to our eyes appears white, we are bound to believe it black." Loyola. Exercitia Spiritual. &c. reg. 13.

'Though the Pope should err in enjoining vices, and problibiting virtues; yet would the

vices, and prohibiting virtues; yet would the Church be bound to believe the vices to be virtues, and the virtues vices, if it would avoid sinning against its own conscience." Bellar-

min de pontif. iv. 5.\$
"Therefore the Popes are to be obeyed nor may the sheep examine the decrees of the shepherd." Bellarmin de verb. Dei, iii. 6.

John v. 39. Search the Scriptures.

"It is not to be thought that the Holy Bible, heretofore, was thumbed by tailors, cobblers, bakers, women and children." Preface to N. T. by College at Rheims.

T. by College at Rheims.

"The laity do not receive any benefit from reading the Scriptures, but are betrayed into errors, both in the doctrine of faith, and of manners." Bellarmin de verb. Dei. ii. 16. §.

Matt. iv. 10. Thou shall worship the Lord Matt. iv. 10. Thou shall worship the Lora thy God, and him only shall thou serve.

"It is a foolish and impious error of the Luterans and Calvinists, who think religious worship is to be paid to none but God." Maldonate on Mathew. c. 5.

"Area of the control of

donate on Matthew. c. 5.
"Angels are piously and profitably prayed to by the living, and much more the spirits of "Images are properly, and of themselves to be worshipped, without having any regard to what they represent." Bellarmin de Imag.

1 Tim. ii. 5. There is one God, and one diator between God and men-the man Christ

Jesus.

By the intercession of thine apostle Paul,

By the intercession of thy people; that sanctify, O, Lord, the gifts of thy people; that what is pleasing to thee, by thine own institu-tion, may become more pleasing by the inter-cession of that advocate."—Roman Missal.

"Let these gifts of thy people, be rendered pleasing to thee; and by thy mercy, save us, through the merits of St. Francis." Rom.

N. B. Similar expressions are found through

Acts x. 13. Rise, Peter, kill and eat.

Acts x. 15. Rise, Peter, kill and eal.

"The office of Peter is two-fold; to feed and
to kill; according to that 'feed my sheep,' and
according to that 'kill and eat;' for when the
Pope has to do with those that are refractory,
then is Peter commanded to kill and eat."
Baronius Epist, ad Pap. contr. Venet. Matt. 5. 34. Swear not at all. James v. 12.

Matt. 5. 34. Swear not at all. James v. 12.

Above all things, my brethren, swear not.

"When a man in a passion, breaks out into blasphemous words, the meaning of which he does not consider, it is but a venial sin." Sylvester. summ. verb. Blasphem. n. 4.

"An ill habit of swearing is not a mortal sin; because it is not an act." Victorellus ad

Tolet, iv. 22. p. 681.
"To use adjurations to God, or man, or an gels, or devils, or irrational creatures lightly vithout reverence of the name of God, or any necessity, is but a venial fault." Sylvester summ. verb. adjurat. n. 5."

1 Thess. iv. 6. That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter.

"Dishonest gain is not necessarily to be restored." Sylvester, summ. verb. emptio. n. 10.*

Ephes. iv. 25. Pulting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor.

"Though a man with perjuries and lies, deny the badness of his commodities, or make

*When a man has lost by another at gaming, Pope Adrian allows him to steal the amount back from the winner; or to be dispensed by a Bishop from paying, even though he may have sworn to pay.

them better than they are; the lies, if they do not much injure the buyer, are but venial." Sylvester, summ. verb. emptio. n. 28.
"To tell what is false, if it be not on purpose, though it be done without any care whether it be true or false, is but a venial fault." Id.

summ, verb, mendac, n. 1. "A man may tell lies, when he list, out of the mere pleasure of lying." Id. summ. verb.

mendac, n. 3.

"An officious lie is that which is told to the advantage of one, without any injury to another; and this is also venial." Cardinal Ca-

'An oath does not bind, if he that swears, has not a mind to bind himself." "It is a question whether it be a mortal sin

for a preacher to tell lies in the pulpit. I affirm it is not, in such things as do not concern doc-trine, for instance if he says things jocosely."

1 Pet. ii. 1. Wherefore, laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies.

'To make a false show of sanctity if it be for the honor of God, and the edification of our neighbor, is no sin." Sylvester. verb. simula-

"Bare hypocrisy, when one feigns he is good and is not, or better than he is, is no mortal sin, though it has the force of a lie." Ca-Titus iii. 1. 2. Put them in mind to speak

evil of no man.
"He who out of talkativeness reviles anoth-

er—does not sin mortally, because the hearers ought to put the best construction upon it." "He is excused from mortal sin, who has slandered any one, to whom, considering his reputation, such a thing is no scandal." Cardinal Cajetan.

Religious.

For the Boston Recorder. EXTRACT FROM A SERMON. All they that hate me, love death."-PROV. S. 36.

Do men indeed hate wisdom, Jesus Christ, or the great God? Many think they love God when he smiles on their ways and prospers their enterprises; but if he frown on their ways, here some it enterprises; but if he frown on their ways. they can "curse God." Jer. says, "The heart is—desperately wicked." And Paul, speaking of the natural state of man, says, 'they are dead in trespasses and sins;' and that the 'carnal mind is enmity against God,' and that men are 'haters of God.' And Christ said, they 'had both seen and hated both his and his Father,' and 'hated him without

I now appeal to you, who are in the habit of I now appeal to you, who are in the habit of observing the general conversation and practice of mankind, whether you deliberately think they generally love God, or whether it is uncandid to say, they generally hale him and his holy religion? You do indeed see many unrenewed men, who are kind and affectionate in their families, and in administering relief and consolation to the poor and afflicted; and you have been highly gratified in witnessing such humanity. You called it the milk of human kindness. And when you have been requested to give it a specific name, what have quested to give it a specific name, what have you reported? Why, you said, on mature re-flection, that it probably was natural sympathy; for you had seen brute beasts manifest the like concern for their own species.

So you saw the statesman and philanthropist shining forth in all their magnanimous deeds of public munificence, the splender of whose rse was like the milky way, and you were half inclined to say, these men are the bene-factors of the world, and must be the favorites of heaven. But, when you thought seriously of heaven. But, when you thought seriously on the case, you said, if you knew their motives in all this, you would know better in what list to enrol their names. And when they had risen to the aeme of fame, you thought they gave proof enough that the public good rarely entered into any of their plans. You altered your mind, and gravely said, that their selfishness moved them in every step; and you was ness moved them in every step; and you was not angry when you said it. Nor were you unduly excited when you said you were very jealous of all mankind; and you must know their motives before you can judge of the moral quality of their deeds.

quality of their deeds.

But your candor was put to a further trial.
You saw another class, who were very scrupulous and exact concerning what they consider the requirements of the New Testament, and manifest unusual zeal in some points of supposed commands; and they came very near convincing you, that they were the people, and wisdom would die with them. But when you perceived that this very people were not particular how they regarded the Sabbath, and the law of love for real Christians of other names, but were censorious, unlovely and unkind in their manifestations towards them, you began to think whether some of that zeal and began to think whether some of that zeal and apparent love for Christ and his gospel, might not be zeal without knowledge, or zeal for party, and centered very much in themselve you were put to task to decide how they could have so much love and zeal for a part of the divine commands, and not for all of them; for you remembered that David had respect to

all the commandments of God.

But your trial did not end here. There was another class, fewer, perhaps than any con-templated, who did indeed, outwardly keep all the commandments. You judged well of them. And so you might, for you could see no one blemish in their character. And this was their reputation. No wonder you loved them, and had a very high esteem for them; and he would had a very ling esteem to them, and all would be a moral monster, that did not love them and highly regard them too. But when you turned over and read the discourse between Christ and the rich young ruler, and saw the results, you began to say as the disciples did, "Who you began to say as the disciples did, "Who then can be saved?" And you thought you would leave off passing hasty judgment on character, and suspend your judgment till you could ascertain the motives by which men are In all I have said, I have not asked you what

your judgment was respecting the openly pro-fane, the dissolute, liars, drunkards, Sabbath breakers, and those who scoff at religion, and ridicule the Bible; for, before this I heard you ridicule the Bible; for, before this I heard you say, that these all carry upon their very fore-heads the evident marks of unbelievers, apostates, rebels against God; that they show conclusive, unequivocal evidence that they hate God. When you have discoursed with the miser, the man of ambition, or of pleasure, and were with transcrain general, have you not even with sinners in general, have you not perceived so strong attachment to the world and the things of it, as to convince you that they have no inclination to give their hearts and lives to God? Have you not had the fullest conviction, that they not only 'had not the love of God in them,' but that they were "enemies in their minds by wicked works," and that they were "lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God?" And, has not your own experience, most substantially confirmed this humiliating conviction? And then, if 'all them that hale God, love death,' we all natur-

ally 'love death.' Not that all the impenitent love misery, pain, distress; the anguish of eternal death and destruction cannot be grateful to the feelings of any being; every degree of pain is ungrateful. But they love the way that leads to the death of the soul, to eternal perdition. The drunkard does not love the that leads to the death of the soul, to eternal perdition. The drunkard does not love the sickly, nauseating vomitings, the filth of the gutter, the bruises of the pavement or of the wall, the poverty of pennyless children, nor the drulgery of the workhouse; but he loves the way that leads to such various and complicated misery. Newport, Voltaire and Paine, and a host of other dying infidels, did not love the throes and agonies and horrors of an awakened, guilty and haggard conscience, when unveiled eternity spread out before them a world of terrors; no; but they loved to make a mock at sin, to point the finger of scorn at religion and at religious people, to shoot the envenomed arrows of ridicule, and pour out their blasphemous contempt upon God, and upon his holy word and institutions. So, as every wicked man loves to do wickedly, he loves the way, which he either boastingly, or with much avidity, chooses to pursue. And even when he finds it 'hard to kick against the goads of conscience,' how much pains he takes to push his way onward, down towards the frightful abyss of horror and despair! 'It shall not be well with the wicked, though his days be prolonged;' for, 'he that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy! Here is no mistake. "Because there is wrath," thereed, and that without remedy! Here is no mistake. "Because there is wrath," therefore, "beware, lest he take you away with his stroke; then a great ransom cannot deliver you." I say to each individual in the words of inspiration, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; thereby," and thereby only, "good shall come unto thee." Decisios.

Whole No. 1175.

"DON'T FORGET TO PRAY."

Dr. Payson, writing to a kinsman, in an amportant crisis of religious experience, re-

"In your present situation, and for some time to come, your greatest difficulty will be, to maintain the daily performance of closet du-ties. On your maintaining that part, the fate of the whole battle will turn.

of the whole battle will turn.

This, your great adversary well knows. He knows that if he can beat you out of the closet, he shall have you in his power. You will be in the situation of an army cut off from supplies and reinforcements, and will be obliged either to capitulate, or to surrender at discretion. He will therefore hereder tion. He will, therefore, leave no means un-And it will be hard work to maintain that post against him and your own heart. Sometimes e will probably assail you with more violence when you attempt to read or pray, than at any when you attempt to read or pray, than at any other time; and thus try to persuade you that prayer is rather injurious than beneficial. At other times, he will withdraw, and lie quiet, lest, if he should distress you with his temptation, you might be driven to the throne of grace for help. If he can prevail on us to be careless and stupid, he will rarely distress us. careless and stupid, he will rarely distress us. He will not disturb a false peace, because it is a peace of which he is the author. But if he cannot succeed in lulling us askeep, he will do all in his power to distress us. And when he is permitted to do this, and the Holy Spirit withdraws his sensible aid and consolations, when though we get and shout. God seems to withdraws his sensible aid and consolations, when, though we cry and shout, God seems to shut out our prayers,—it is by no means easy to be constant in secret duties. Indeed, it is always most difficult to attend to them when they are most necessary. But never mind, your Lord and Master is looking on. He notices, he accepts, and he will reward every struggle. Besides, in the Christian warfare, to maintain the conflict, is to gain the victory. struggle. Besides, in the Christian warfare, to maintain the conflict, is to gain the victory. The promise is made to him that endures to the end. The object of our spiritual adversaries, then, is to prevent us from enduring to the end. If they fail of effecting this object, they are defeated. Every day in which you are preserved from going back, they sustain a defeat. And if, by praying yesterday you gained strength enough to pray to-day, and if, by praying to-day, you gain strength to pray again to-morrow, you gain strength to pray again to-morrow, you have cause for thankfulness. If the food which you take every day nourishes you for one day, you are satisfied. You do not expect that the food you are yesterday will nourish you to-day. Do you complain, then, if you find it necessary to ask every day fresh supplies of spiritual nourishment, and do not think your prayers are unanswered, so long not think your prayers are unanswered, so long as you are enabled to struggle on, even though it should be with pain and difficulty. Every day I see more clearly how great a mercy it is to be kept from open sin and from complete apostacy. If you are thus kept, be thankful for it."

PIETY THE SAME EVERY WHERE.

Anecdote.—The similarity of feelings in the Ancedote.—The similarity of feelings in the experience of the pious, has often been remarked, and has been justly considered a strong evidence of the divine origin of experimental religion: for how, otherwise, can this uniformity of the views and feelings of the pious, in all ages and countries, be accounted for? Enthusiasm assumes a thousand different shapes and bues, and is marked by no uniform characteristics. teristics; but scriptural piety is the same now, as in the days of David and Asaph; the same, as when Paul lived; the same, as experienced by the pious fathers of the Christian church; the same, as described by the Reformers, by the Puritans, and by the evangelical preachers and writers of the present day. When the gospel takes effect on any of the heathen, although it is certain that they never had the opportu-nity of learning any thing of this kind from others, yet we find them expressing the same feelings which are common to other Christians Persons from different quarters of the globe whose vernacular tongue is entirely different, yet speak the same language in religion. Members of churches, which hold no communion; and which, perhaps, view each other, when at a distance, as heretics, often, when brought together, recognize in one another, dear breth-ren, who are of one mind in their religious ex-

The late eminently pious and learned theo-logian, the Rev. Dr. Livingston, related to me, not many years before his decease, a pleasant anecdote, which will serve to illustrate the point anecdote, which will serve to illustrate the point under consideration; and which I communicate to the public the more willingly, because I do not know that he has left any record of it behind him. While a student at the university of Utrecht, a number of pious persons, from the town and from among the students, were accustomed to meet for free conversation on experimental religion, and for prayer and praise, in a social cannetity. On one of these experimental religion, and for prayer and praise, in a social capacity. On one of these occasions, when the similarity of the exercises of the pious, in all countries and ages, was the subject of conversation, it was remarked by one of the company, that there was then present a representative from each of the four quarters of the world. These were Dr. Livingston from America, a young man from the Case of from America, a young man from the Cap Good Hope in Africa, another student one of the Dutch possessions in the East In-dies, and many natives of Europe of course. It was therefore proposed, that at the next

nted for one year. ARD, insient, may be obtained at M. frattle Square. 6m. May 4. pprentice, named John Free, left my office, and has not a dressed in a blue short jack-cap. All persons are firther than the freeman on my account; me shall be suitable passant. 29, 1879.

Intelligence.

REVIVALS.

St. Clair, Michiaga.—The. Rev. O. C. Thompson writes to the editor of the Michigan Observer:—
"We have recently enjoyed a shower of divine grace at St. Clair, for which it becomes us to express our grateful acknowledgements to the Giver of all mercy. A protracted religious meeting was commenced on the 3d ult. gious meeting was commenced on the 3d ult. by the assistance of Bro. O. Parker, who preached day and night for almost three weeks. In the providence of God I was confined to my In the providence of God I was commed to my bed with severe sickness during the most of the meeting, so that the labor fell almost en-tirely on Bro. Parker. We feel that a great in a cod work has been wrought here. The and good work has been wrought here. The church has been greatly humbled, and quick-ened, and refreshed. Backsliders have been reclaimed, and many of the impenitent have been brought to repentance, and as we trust, have truly embraced the offer of salvation, been brought to repentance, and as we trust, have truly embraced the offer of salvation, which the gospel presents. How many there are of this number we leave for the judgment day to divulge. Twenty-six united with the Presbyterian church last Sabbath, as the fruits of this revival. I believe several have united with the Methodist church, and still others will unite with the Presbyterian and Methodist church. dist churches as future opportunity may pre-sent. As we now enter the crowded prayer meeting where all seem willing and anxious to what hath God wrought? "It is his doings, and is marvellous in our eyes." We feel bound to acknowledge a special favor bestowed by Capt. Hanson, of the steamboat Gen. Gratiot, who kindly offered the inhabitants of the different parts of the country, a free passage to and from the meeting; many of them attended and shared in the blessings of the meeting, so that the captain, who has recently espoused the cause of Christ, had the consola-tion of carrying back from the meeting the happy convert whom he had but a day or two brought up the river, a gloomy, guilty, and impenitent sinner.
"The effect of this meeting has been felt in

different parts of the county, especially at Newport and Algonac, where Bro. McEwen, who spent some time at the meeting, and assisted in the work, is now laboring.

STOCKBRIDGE, VT .- The Rev. C. D. Noble

writes to the editor of the Vermont Chronicle, dated Rochester, June 17:—
"We have just closed a protracted meeting of great interest in Stockbridge. Some favorable indications among that people—and some special promises on the part of God, authorised us to commence there a series of offices to see." nmence there a series of efforts to save perishing and advance the cause of the deemer. Nor have we been disappointed. little church there girded on her armor, and by the Spirit's power, the victory has been secured. Many have, as we trust, consecrated all to Christ. Property and influence have been to Christ. Property and influence have been given to Him. A noble band of the young declared that they are "not ashamed to own their Lord." But of results, we must not be definite thus early. I write simply to ask their Lord." But of results, we must not be definite thus early. I write simply to ask through the medium of your paper, where is the "man of God" to come and break to that people at such a crisis, the bread of life?"

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Letters from Mr. Lg-

ons, at Waimea, on Hawaii, to the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.
Soon after the church was purified from some of its unworthy members, the Lord seem-ed to smile upon us. The Spirit came down in the midst of the people. Meetings became some of its unworthy memors, the Lord came down in the midst of the people. Meetings became solemn. Truth made a deep impression upon the mind. The torpid conscience was aroused. Sinners trembled in view of impendand willing and waiting to save. Hundreds flocked to the inquiry meeting where prayer was offered for their perishing souls. The Lord was nigh. Angels looked on and rejoiced over the repentance of some of the sable sons Hawaii. To me this was a season of the est thrilling interest. I had labored long and luously. I had wept over the desolations of most thriling interest. I had habored tong and arduously. I had wept over the desolations of Zion, and the wilful stupidity of sinners. Clouds and darkness had overhung my way. The gospel though often preached, had fallen powerless on the heart. How cheering then to be visited with a ray of light from heaven! How soul rayishing to see those once so stupid How soul ravishing to see those, once so stupid and immoveable in sin, rising and turning from the wrath to come, and laying feternal life! But I will not enlarge on come, and laying this interesting point. Suffice it to say, that thirty-two individuals have been received to urch the past year, on examination. among whom are the four teachers from the seminary, and several young persons; and twenty-eight stand propounded as candidates ssion at the next communion season. Of the ten members who were set aside from the privileges of the church, five have been re-stored. The others profess repentance, but of the genuineness of their repentance, I have doubts. For all the good that has been done let God have the praise, for surely he has been the author. Paul may plant, Apollos water, but God giveth the increase. Yet what has but God giveth the increase. Yet what has been done? What are sixty souls out of 12,-000? Is it a time to rejoice when such vast multitudes are pursuing their way down to the abodes of perpetual lamentation, mourning and wo? Rather let my head be waters and mine let my head be waters and mine eves a fountain of tears: let the midnight hour vitness the power of my prayers, and the noon-lay sun the ardor of my labors, for the salva-Under date of Nov. 7th, Mr. Lyons wrote

again, and having spoken of the partial with-drawment of the divine influences which were shed down in September, and the consequent diminution of interest in religious things which prevailed both in the church and out of it, he states that serious inquiry and self-examina-tion was made with reference to the existing

indifference; and then proceeds:

"We resolved to repent and give ourselves more to prayer, and be more in earnest in more to prayer, and more to prayer, and be more in earnest in our efforts to save souls. The Lord looked His our hearkened to the voice of our supplications. The windows of heaven were with great power, and sinners were awakened.
The old man of grey hairs, and the child of ten
years old became nlarmed. They saw the
wrath of God basis as well as the same the f God hanging over them, an to feel that they were sinking to hell. Jesus Christ was pointed out as the only refuge from the billows of that wrath that would soon roll over the guilty soul. They listened, they fled, they hung their hopes of life on his almighty arm. I mean, many of them professed to have done this. The work went on. All heaven done this. The work went on. An odoubt was looking on with the deepest interest, and notes of joy over repenting sinners were constantly thrilling the bosoms of the whole angelic thr

angelic throng. protracted meeting was appointed. The time for commencing it arrived. I had no help but my church members. The meeting continued in this way for a week with very

little variation. One day was observed as a day of fasting. That was a solenn day. The meetings from the beginning were well attended, and sometimes they were crowded. Many listened with interest to the words that were spoken. The Lord strengthened me beyond my expectations. He opened my mouth an enabled me to proclaim the words of eterna truth with freedom, boldness, and energy. Hi Spirit was evidently present, working silently, yet effectually, on the hearts of many who have grown old in wickedness and almost sinned away the day of grace. A great number profess to have been converted during this meeting, time will show how many. Saturday (the last day of what should be

called the protracted meeting) closed, and th Sabbath came. Multitudes crowded to the house of God, for it was communion season. The exercises of the afternoon opened. an interesting and solemn scene was before me! Sixty-one individuals stood up before profession of their attachment to Chr their determination to devote the remainder of their lives to his service. They were baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and were solemnly admit ted to the privileges of the church on earth Among these were the child of ten years old, and the old man of seventy years. I stood and looked. Before me were seven children and two blind men of grey hairs, coming among the rest to the table of the Lord to commemo-rate his dying love. My soul was overwhelm-ed. Oh praise God for what he has done in ed. Oh praise God for what he has done in Waimen, and pray that still greater things may he witnessed. Seventy-five individuals stand propounded for the church and many others

The whole number received to this church on examination since the commencement of the

on examination since the commencement of the year 1837, is eighty-three.

A letter from Mr. Lyons to one of his brethren at Honolulu, dated about a month later, mentions that the influences of the Holy Spirit were still continued, and that great numbers, as he hoped, had been made subjects of renewing grace.—Missionary Herald.

ROSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1838.

SARRATH SCHOOL MEETING AT THE ODEON.

On the 4th inst. the Schools connected with the ston Sabbath School Union, assembled at the Odeon. The house was crowded to overflowing with a joyous, happy throng. It was a delightful occasion. No one who has a heart to feel, could have witnessed such a scene without emotion. To see such a specimen of the multitudes of the rising race, who assemble every Sabbath to drink in the pure stream of liberty from the only uncorrupt fountain, was animating beyond description. The exercises consisted of singing, by a well trained juvenile choir, animated by the spirit of the occasion; reading the Scriptures; prayer; and addresses, a sketch of which will be found below.

REV. MR. PORTER OF NEW YORK. When invited to address the meeting to-day, I enavored to arrange some thoughts, which I intended to present. But since coming in, I find these thoughts inappropriate. I was going to speak myself; but God himself has spoken. There is something so interesting-so overwhelmning, in the combination of intellect and enterprise, here exhibited, to affect the destinies of the nation and of the world, that we might tremble, but that God helds them in his hand. Who can doubt that, in organizations like this, God has some great and unutterable plan to develope? Who can doubt that there is something future, in connection with this, more glorious than the mind can onceive? Who can doubt that the Sabbath School is ordained to effect a glorious influence upon the

world? Look at the prospective bearing of Sabbath Schools apon the rising generation. No one doubts that a ingle individual may exert a wide spread influence The conduct of two individuals, for a single hour in the garden, may have affected the entire universe. Abram deserted the idolatrous country of his ancestors, and went forth with nothing but his principlescalled of God-renewed-and who can estimate the influence of that single man upon succeeding genera-

I have sometimes thought that an angel's respon bilities were hardly equal to those of a man living in this world. An angel has not the means of perpetuating his influence. If this be so, what must be the responsibilities that devolve upon you, that occupy a place in an organization like this? A single mind may not only affect a single generation, but genera-

This is the day for the celebration of our nation's ndependence-the Day of Liberty, as we call it. But we are to look to such organizations as this to perpetuate our liberties. There are two extremes to be guarded against-despotism and the licenciousness of liberty. Man, released from tyranny pagation of religious truth that, when we have liberty, we can perpetuate it. This is also necessary, to goard against tyranny. Such is the tendency of haman nature to grasp after power, that it is among the the boon of liberty. The price paid for it, would what price did our fathers purchase it? God only can compute it.

It will devolve upon these children to demonstrat what that charity is, which God requires in his subjects. Hitherto the world has been in darkness; and even now, every breeze bears upon the swelling tide, the deep sullen roar of enslaved humanity. It remains to be demonstrated on a large scale, that all make known to others that " liberty wherewith Christ hath set us free." And therefore, the inculcation of Divine truth upon the minds of the young, must call forth efforts for extending the influence of liberty and religion throughout the world.

But these days of perfect liberty, and freeedom the empire of benevolence, will not come without much toil, self-denial, and effort. And, it is worthy the attention of us all, in viewing the scene before us, to contemplate its bearings upon successive gene rations, in this nation, and the world over.

The signs of the times are seen in the efforts making, not to instruct individuals, but to collect whole generations, by means of Sabbath Schools, and to inculcate upon the young mind the principles of divine truth. Who can doubt that such an arrangement will effect the reform and redemption of and all important to be dispensed with. If we rightly

We speak from facts. We rejoice in our civil and religious liberties. And how were they secured? And what was the character of those men who have by the knowledge our Puritan fathers possessed of the principles of God's word. Their example, and efforts, and prayers, with the blessing of God, procored for us these inestimable blessings. And how can we best qualify ourselves for maintaining and enjoying them, but by the diligent, faithful, and careful, Christian, and not alive all over to the influence of

study of God's word. You, of the present generation, will not live to see the full effect of these efforts. I rejoice to know that these truths are becoming the means of making you wise anto salvation Diligently and prayerfully study God's word, and obey it, and you will be prepared, either for an early death, or for a long life of usefulness; and though you may be called away before us, we will not nourn your loss, for we shall soon meet you again. in a brighter and better world. Or, if we shall be called home before you, we shall have the consolation of knowing that you are prepared to glorify God Let me entreat you to qualify yourselves for great,

unutterably great things, by drinking constantly at that blessed stream, which flows pure from the throne

REV. MR. M'CLURE, OF MALDEN.

My Friends, young and old-I was invited here expressly to address the parents; and that there must be parents somewhere must be evident, or else we should not see so bright a prospect, and so many bright faces, which if you will allow me to play upor words, may be called the infantry of the sacram tal host of God's elect! Here they are, marshalled under their their teachers, as subordinate leaders Here we see a type of the church triumphant, where cherubs tune their harps to the praises of Jehovah. It is perfectly plain that there are children here; but where are the parents? But perhaps I ought to go on - perhaps it will be better to address a few word

Dear children .- Our wish is that you may los he Sabbath School. It is for the purpose of cherishing an interest in the Sabbath School that we are as mbled on this occasion; and that you might feel how deep an interest we take in your religious edu

Dear children, you can acquire in the Sabbath School that which will be of immense value to you, as long as you exist. In the Sabbath School, you can pick up things of more value to you, than if you could go forth and pick up diamonds as big as pigeon's eggs. I might mention many facts to show this; but I will state only one. A superintenden asked the school, "What is eternity?" After a pause small boy rose, and in a small, still, deliberate voice, answered, " Eternity is the lifetime of God! What a luminous conception to fill the mind of little boy! Did you ever hear such a definition of eternity? Such things as these, very young children may pick up in the Sabbath School.

We wish you to love your teachers - to lov them dearly, very dearly, for they are kind friends to you. They lay aside many opportunities of improvement and enjoyment, and devote themselves to you, without any reward but that of gratified benevolence And, my friends, it is because they love you, tha they meet you here. I want you to love them, and take the utmost interest in their happiness: and be sure to pray for them. I hear they have a custom in the city of Nev

Vork that where a teacher is absent from his class. he will be sure to have his scholars call upon him the next day, to see what the matter is. I think this a stom worthy of imitation. This is the anniversary of our national indepe

dence,-that day when we, who were not a people, vere made a people. It does seem appropriate that mething should be said to parents; for where are the principles of liberty, so neccessary to its preservation o be cultivated and inculcated but by the fireside And where are the young to acquire those feelings of self-control, which are indispensable to a govern of law, but in the discipline of the nursery. Why is it that we, who are parents, have such a peculiar affection for our offspring? Why is it planted in the breast and rooted there, in the very fibres, so that it cannot be separated but with the rending of the eart-strings? Why are we endowed with affections, which, though they may lie long dormant, when once aroused, can sleep no more? Who can enter into the feelings of the parent, as he gazes on these little ones? His emotions are even more powerful than selfish for they triumph over self. It would seem as if a part of the parent's being were imparted to his offspring.

The cold-blooded philosopher would tell us that his is implanted as a means of preserving our race, during the helpless period of infancy. But has this passion no higher office, which can melt the hardest ather's heart, and make the mother brave blood and lames - can it be that this passion has no higher object than to provide for the physical wants of our offspring? Is there not a moral influence, also, connected with this affection? Has the parental relation strength only to entail depravity and none to redeem? Is it sufficient to ruin, and has it no power to save? The same Being that teaches us that the taint of original sin has been propagated for so many ages, also teaches us that, " as touching the election, the children are beloved for the fathers' sakes."

to the opposite extreme. It is only by the pro- tion is important, not only as a means of preservation, tion without removal: but also, as a means of moral influence. O who can tell how often it has pleased a God of love to bless parental affection, for the salvation of children. Let us hail, then, the parental relation as a means of most arduous labors of freemen to preserve unsullied grace. It is so to the parent himself, as well as to the child. It leads him to agonizing prayer, solemn seem to imply the importance of guarding it well. At study, and faithful effort. It is delightful to meet the Christian parent-and this reminds me of the reply of Rev. Wm. Jay, to the enquiry as to the number of his children: "I have two with Christ, three in Christ, and two not very far from Christ." It is but a few days since I heard a father exclaim, " I would rather see my children in the dungeon, in a few days to be led to execution, with the love of Christ in their hearts, than to see them on a throne without it.' who have tasted the joy of pardoned sin, are bound to His words fell with more power from his lips, because all his family are in Christ. Could we see that family, as they occasionally assemble, after seasons of absence, to feel united by a bond far stronger and sweeter and more enduring than all the ties of nature,

ve should feel the force of his remark. Ah, when we parents are more sensible of on peculiar obligations, such sights will be less rare. When the salvation of our children is dearer to our hearts than all other objects, there will be many such families. These, my friends, the chiects of the tenderest yearnings of our hearts, must be consecrated with the tenderest regard. Every help, especially the Sabbath School teacher, will be hailed with joy We shall not look on him as a committee man, to take the work out of our hands; but as an assistant, come to our aid. Parental influence is too sacred appreciate the benefits of the Subbath School, we shall exert our influence to secure punctuality and preparation, on the part of our children, and teach them to esteem the kind and zealous teacher. We handed them down to us? They were secured to us shall follow up his instructions with care; confirming each impression, driving the sail closer, or if that cannot be done, at least clench it .- Shame! Shame of that father or that mother, who can look with indifference upon the Sabbath School teacher! What! you, my friend, a parent and perhaps a professing

inose who are engaged for the best interests of those who are a part of yourself. Let us then feel that the parental relation is one of the most interesting and important character. It has been gloriously blessed by the Holy Spirit, as one chief instrumentality of saving coals. Let us so employ the influence of this relation, that, if called to follow our dear offspring to an early grave, we may feel that they are to be the most precious jewels in the crown of our relocions. If on precious jewels in the crown of our rejoicing. If or he other hand, as is most probable from the course of nature, they shall be the survivors, they shall praise God for all the means of usefulness we have been enabled to impart to them. Then, when the shades of death come over us, we can say, " Farewell, dear children, God has twice given you to me and he will give you to me again .- We shall mee around the Saviour's throne; "No wanderer lost;a family in heaven."

The Address of Hon. S. T. ARMSTRONG will ap pear in our next.

ABOLITION OF THE APPRENTICESHIP IN THE WEST INDIES.

The gratifying intelligence has been received this country, that the abolition acts have passed the colonial assemblies of Jamaica and Barbadoes, by which, after the first of August, all the apprentic laborers will be free. The following paragraphs show what will be the political condition of the colored population of those islands after that event:

THE STATE OF THE FREED APPRENTICES ome uncertainty seems to prevail in this country, with respect to the civil condition of the freed apn the British islands, whether they are st under some kind of tutelage or civil disabilities, or whether they are admitted at once to all the rights of citizenship. We have it in our power to set this question at rest, by recurring to the circular of Lord question at rest, by recurring to the circular of Lord Glenelg to the Colonial governors, dated Nov. 6, 1837, in which his Lordship lays it down as "the great and cardinal principle of the Law for the Aboli-tion of Slavery," that the apprenticeship, at its ter-mination, "is to be immediately succeeded by pernoual freedom in that full and unlimited sense of the term in which it is used in reference to other subjects of the British crown." This, he says, is "the essence of the contract between Great Britain and the Colonies," and any departure from it "would be met by the uncompromising resistance of the Government, the Parliament, and the People of this king-

Consequently, the termination of the apprentice ship, whensoever and howsoever brough whether by its own limitation, or by act of Parliament, or by the Colonial Legislature, irrevocably confers on the apprentices the same civil rights, franchise and privileges that belong to his master or any other citizen. That is, he may be a voter, a juror, a witness, a magistrate, a legislator, under just the same terms as any other man, white or black."

In bringing about this result in the island of Jamai ca, two letters, the one from the Marquis of Sligo, former governor of the island, and the other from James Maxwell, Esq. both large proprietors, to the Colonial Assembly, seems to have had no small influence. The Marquis of Sligo, after demonstrating to them that the public feeling in England was such that they could not possibly maintain their present position till the end of the term of the apprenticeship; and that the effect of the amendment of the abolition law proposed by Lord Glenelg, and passed, would be "utterly to extinguish the legislative importance of the Colonial Assembly," proceeds to give his advice, as follows

"As far as your importance is concerned, the abolition of the apprenticeship could not have been more injurious than the bill of Lord Glenelg promises to be. How are you to save yourselves? Your course is How are you to save yourselves? Your course is easy. You can, as you did on a former occasion, legislate before any law passed in this country can have force in the colony. You have now something to give. You may by your own act, place the negroes in the position which the anti-slavery party is aboring to put them in, and great would be the of the former obtaining the boon at your You have now, as I have before said, something to give, if you avail yourself of the present op-portunity, and do away with the apprenticeship, you will abandon that which, under the excitement at present existing, or that will inevitably spring up the ment that the extraordinary state of public opini England is known in Jamaica, can be of little v you will supersede the operation of Lord Glenelg's oill, and save your political existence.'

It is worthy of remark, here, that this advice goes on the assumption that immediate emancipation is safe; and the further reason for the measure is alleged, that it will be for their advantage to anticipate the termination of forced labor, while they have some-

The following extract from the letter of Mr. Maxwell, relative to the tradesmen and house servants, who, by the abolition act, were to become free on the first of August, 1838, shows the inevitable diffi-

"It would be reasonable to expect, that as of families they will exercise their moral influence over those whom they consider as much entitled to freedom as themselves; and it would be unnatural to suppose that the great body of agriculturists will ently submit to see house servants freed, who been well clothed, and sheltered and fed, while they have borne the drudgery of the work; and as a fur-ther aggravation, immediately afterwards to see an-other equally protected and easy-worked class dis-charged, while they are held in servitude!"

The following extract also shows, most conclusively the advantages of immediate emancipation, both as to safety and profit; and the advice given the Colonial Legislature, and which has since been followed, equally adapted to the Legislatures of the Southern

" I speak advisedly, having studied the signs of the times under every possible combination of circum-stances, and having property of value, I look to the present with despair, while hope irradiates the future with a glow of success. Strike off the last link of slavery by abolishing the apprenticeship on the first day of August, or as soc n after as you can-enact ws to meet the change, and let the measure be carried by acclamation; remodel your statutes—encour-age immigration—foster native industry—abridge manual labor by substituting machinery wherever it can be done, and promote by every possible means the sprend of true religion, which softens the manners and humanizes the heart, and teaches respect and obedience to laws both human and divine, and by so doing we will regain our legitimate position as proprietors of the soil, amongst a contented and happy pensantry, who will be ready to receive gratefully any boon which we may grant them."

The following paragraph shows the blighting influence of slavery, and the advantage that would accrue to the proprietors of the soil by its abelition:

"The average number of effective field laborers open an estate do not exceed one third of the entire opulation for which taxes are paid and support is given; the remaining two thirds consists of superan-nuated; invalids from hereditary leprosy, yaws, cachexia, broeding women, ineffective hands placed as watchmen, hospital malingers, the sick. Such an heterogeneous state of physical inability is perhaps no where to be found; it arose out of the blighting system of slavery, when the debris of African population was poured upon our shores, and generations will require to pass away before the seeds of such evils can be eradicated. Under the present system of appren-

ne on the faith of its continuing for six years. Such are grievous misfortunes, but they are the partial concomitants inseparable from every grand scheme, and must give way to the general good."

The following testimonials respecting Thome's and Kimball's Journal, we doubt not will be perused with interest by all our readers:

GOVERNOR ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, write-

thus to A. F. WILLIAMS, Esq. of New York.

"New Haven, May 19, 1838.

"My dear Sir,—Just before I left home, I received from you the Journal of Thome and Kinsball, for which token of friendship I intended to have made you my acknowledgements before this; but I wished first to read the book. As far as time would permit, I have gone over most of its pages; and let me assure you, it is justly calculated to produce great effects, provided you can once get it into the hands of the planters. Convince them that their interests, as well as their security, will be advanced by em-ploying free blacks, and emancipation will be accom-plished without difficulty or delay.

"I have looked with great interest at the startling

neasures of emancipation in Antigua; but if this boo is correct, the question is settled as to that island be yond a doubt, since there is such accumulated testi-mony from all classes, that the business and real es-tate of the island have advanced, by reason of the emancipation, one fourth, at least, in value; while emancipation, one fourth, at least, in value; while personal security, without military force, is felt by the former masters, and contentment, industry, and gratitude, are seen in those who were slaves.

"The great moral example of England, in abolishing slavery in the West Indies, will produce a revo-

lution on this subject throughout the world, and put down slavery in every Christian country.
"With sentiments of high esteem, &c.
"W. W. Ellsworth."

The Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, President of Andove Theological Seminary, writes thus to Mr. BIRNEY:

"ANDOVER, June 16, 1838. " Dear Sir-Yours of the 9th inst., came hand last week. The subject of it is important, an will receive such attention as truth, duty, and the highest good of men may seem to require. I the you for the 'Emancipation in the West Indies. had before received from your committee the bo men living in civil society, ENJOYING THE FRANCHIEFS and performing the duty of citizens," and
"subjected to laws defining the obligations of all its
members to each other." As to the old laws,
which established innumerable distinctions" of an
invidious character between Europeans and those of
African origin. he says that "THESE DISTINCTIONS

African origin. he says that "THESE DISTINCTIONS

The facts which it contains, and
to which so many distinguished men in the West Indies have so abundantly testified, seem to show that tives as govern other men; and, of course, that ther is no good reason, from the nature of men, why col-ored persons should be slaves rather than white per-sons; and that those who said that black men could not take care of themselves; would not work without the whip, should they be set free, -would kill their nine winp, smoothing they be set free,—would kill their unasters, &c.; and that such as advocated emancipa-tion, &c. were fanatics, did not speak the truth These facts also seem to show that emancipation was sufe, even where there were ten colored persons t ne white one; and that it was salutar classes of the population; that it lessened the danger of insurrection—increased the value of real estate, and that the owners even of sugar plantations could cultivate them to greater advantage by free labor than it was done before by slave labor; and that it tended powerfully to the highest good of all classes of people. Should the Lord incline all the planter throughout all these Islands to emancipate their slaves should be bless them in doing it, as the facts which are already developed seem to that he would, it would be a new and glorithat he would, it would be a new and giorious exhi-bition of the safety and utility of doing right; of giving to men their due, and of doing to others as men ought to wish, under a change of circumstances, that others should do to them. That we may ever be under the Divine guidance, and pursue such a course as is best adapted to lead all men to do this "Truly yours, &c. is the earnest desire of

[From our Correspondent.] NANTUCKET.—RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Mr. Editor - This island, with its 9.040 inhabi ants, is quite well supplied with the means of Christian instruction, so far as relates to the number o religious societies. What proportion of the people re accustomed to attend on these means of instruction, I am unable to say, Probably, however, there are large numbers, as is true of almost every place, who never honor their Maker, even by their presence in the sanctuary. The number of organized religious societies is eight, viz. two Quakers-one Unitarian -an Episcopal Methodist, (a portion of this society have drawn off, and, at the time of my visit, they worshipped by themselves, and there was some propect that they would organize into a distinct society a Reformed Methodist-a small Calvinist Baptist so ciety among the colored inhabitants-a Zion's church among the same class of the inhabitants—and one Congregational society. A few years since there was a Universal society; but it has run down and the house has been purchased by a company and converted into am and lyceum lectures.

The Congregational society of Nantucket, is one of the largest congregational societies in the State; and it is in a very prosperous and flourishing condition. The church was organized Nov. 25, 1767, at which time the Rev. Bazaleel Shaw was ordained as pastor. He died Feb. 1796. Rev. Timothy White preached to this people as early as June, 1732; and Rev. Joseph Mayhew was called to settle in June, 1761. and is still living, high in the affections of the pe These are the only ministers, up to the time the thurch was organized, in 1767, whose names are found on the records of the church. Since the death of Mr. Shaw, some five or six ministers have had the pastoral care of this church and society. Rev. James Gurney was ordained in Oct. 1799, and dismissed in June, 1819; Rev. Abner Morse was ordained in Dec. of the same year and left in 1922; Rev. Ste- 1,540 persons have been baptized. About 1, phen Bailey was installed May of the next year, and left in 1827; Rev. Nathaniel Cobb preached for this church and society for the three subsequent years, when the Rev. Stephen Mason was installed in 1830, He was dismissed in March, 1835. Rev. Wm. J. Breed, the present pastor, was ordained June 10, 1835. Under the ministry of Mr. Breed the church has

been greatly prospered and enlarged. He was encouraged in his labors by early tokens of divine approbation. In the autumn of the same year of his settlement, there commenced a work of grace among his people, which has continued, with more or less nterest, till the present time. At some periods it has been principally confined to the Sabbath School, and at others to the congregation. Nearly two hundred have been added to the church within the last tual in the payment of the stipulated salary; not three years; making the present number of members about 400. This is a peculiarly harmonious, ene getic, efficient church,-characteristics, especially the This has been so from the beginning. Parent two last, not always found in such large churches, where there are so many among whom every duty and responsibility can be divided and subdivided, and divided again.

This society have erected a new and very neat truths and duties of religion, as succinctly sta ouse of worship, which was dedicated in 1834. It the Assembly's Catechism; to restraining the occupies one of the most elevated and pleasant spots vicious courses; and dedicating them to God in in the town. At length it was found quite too small tism. to meet the wants of this rapidly increasing society,

and last summer it was enlarged by th thirty six pews, making the whole n dred and fifty-four. The house, since ment, is again filled, and the society is still

ening her cords and strengthening her stakes The most entire unanimity of feeling tou; minister prevails, both in the church and And there are probably very few pastors w tion to the spiritual interests of the whose multiplied labors for their good, be such a state of feeling, and few more inperiously require it. A minister on il is very much shut out from all the advantage tercourse with his ministerial brethren some seasons he is, for weeks, cut off even all communication with them. The society a la and the labors, especially the parochial labor a man with the heart of the present pastor strained to perform, are almost unnum overwhelming. How could a minister liv such circum stances, without the sympathy and co-operation of his people. And even w Mr. B. has almost fallen a victim to his lab health has become so much impaired that h have generously given him six months' for made ample provision for the supply of his his pulpit. It is hoped that, after a season of neying and rest, he will be able, with restored and renewed vigor, to resume his favorite work under shepherd, of feeding the sheep and fee lambs of Christ's flock. Perhaps the great of of feeling towards the minister, spoke owing, in part at least, to the fact that the employment of the people leads them to feel man who is captain, must be captain; and so ! he is not overbearing in his conduct and acts of tently with his office, they have good sense to respect him and co-operate with him. 80 minister; he may preach the truth ever so pla with ever so much power, and so long as in consistent with his profession and with the tr proclaims, they also have good sense energh ceive his message kindly, and respect him and him in his boly work.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Steambout .- There is a good steamboat, pies between Nantucket and New Bedford, tour at Holmes' Hole, on Martha's Vineyard and so times at Edgarton, and at Woodville, in Falmouth. boat runs in one direction every day excepting day, when she lies by to be cleaned. The of running this boat on the Sabbath, has long b great annoyance to the moral and religious part of community, both at Nantucket and New Bed and it has been contrary to the wishes of many o proprietors. On no day did the arrival of the at N., call so many around the wharf, as Sabbath. On some Sabbaths as many as 300 and boys,-and among this number were found e members of the Sabbath School,-would ass to gratify their curiosity, or to meet some exfriend. Public sentiment, at the time of m was so strong against this open violation of the S bath, that arrangements would probably have made soon, to have procured an opposi which would have been patronized by all the fin of religion and morality. But this unpleasant as sity, has been obviated. The conductors, le the general wish of the public, -and it is cha to suppose they would have done the same below had they previously known that wish as they now to have within a few weeks made arrangements for boat to leave Nantucket Saturday morning and a in the afternoon so as to lay by on the Sabbath. boat is a great accommodation to the inhabita N. and all who wish to communicate with island. When dependent on packets alone, who visited the island were often detained there weeks, when their business and wishes were them to depart.

Packets .- In addition to the steamboat, the lines of packets communicating with Nantucket New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New) Albany, Providence, New Bedford, Boston, B. Wiscasset and various places on the Cape. S. desire prevails to extend rail road communic every important place in our country, that one packets, which communicates with Nantucket the main land, is called the Rail Road! Se among the marvellous improvements and inve of this vankee land, in these latter days, we ha rail road running sixty miles out to sea!!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mass. Feb. 25, 1838. By E. Smalley, of the Church. pp. 41. Appendix, ton; Manning & Fisher, No. 8, Co FRANKLIN was originally a part of the tow Wrentham, The church was formed Feb. 1738, O. S. answering to Feb. 27th, N. S. The who continued their pastor nearly 16 years, and removed by death. They were destitute near years, when Rev. Caleb Barnam was installed them, and continued about eight years; he then quested a dismission, and was honorably discha-After a destitution, not of preaching, but of put labors, five years, Rev. Nathaniel Emmons was tled over them, and continued his labors 54 year at 93 years of age. After his retirement from duties, more than two years elapsed, before the tlement of his successor, the author of this serm nearly nine years since.

During the century here reviewed, 676 per were added to the 24 original members of the Frequent and joyful revivals have been expermarriages have been solemnized; and the aver number of deaths has been about 13 per ann very many of these at an advanced age. than 60 can now be named in the parish, whose ago range between 70 and 75."

It is worthy of particular notice

1. That this church has ever been strictly Calvida tic, or evangelical in sentiment; they have never at vered in the support of those great truths which is technically styled the doctrines of grace.

2. They have always paid strict attention to dis pline; not suffering sin upon a brother unrehuked.

3. They have also set a high value upon a pre ed gospel; they have ever regarded the lab worthy of his hire, and have been remarkably they been less distinguished for their uniform p ality in attendance on the ministrations of the brought their whole families to the house of God

4. They have given special attention to the gious education of their children; to the main of family worship; to training them up in the

And with these facts before us, we have to dis

every town of and, you will or four place denomin plar fact, truly. e author has e preparation ting are the fac-" pray for the to trace effect learn their ow my and rebuke ed with paren

July 13,

NES IN A MA n; S. N. Dic those who are man misery r's pleasant impressions that anthor hims he author nine rful of maladies d portraiture his senses W CONFER ere is this differ

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> What is the object What is the groun Who is the author 5. 15: 13. How is Hope to be What is the highest ouraged to seek af How is this to be What is the with . 5: 22-24.

> What is the influen neter ? 1 Th. 5: What is the effect of igious enjoyment o What is the Christi He. 3: 6, 14.

Dur renders will fin nas this work, resp ired a great reputat ars,-a reputation, well merits. The properly adhered to, a ture scholars. It rejoicing to every friend ringing up in variinstruction of goo any of such institut complishing one o arnal in calling the aders to such estab

mendation. A little girl from abbath School Mee When she met her fat at the meeting. She they preached—then -then they sung-

ed, and preached!" We mention this fa of lengthy Addresse udience consiste mo like that of celebrati the exercises are to children, children had

Mr. Editor,-The held their annual meet Rev. U. C. Burnap of and highly interesting very. The discourse vincing, and was lister and it is hoped that a some, who have hitter ing.," towards the a address and benedicti address and benedicticers, for the ensuing President,—Dea. Passon, jr. Vice Presi Sec'y.—A. H. Brow Treasurer. Moses Jenkins, Parker Richt Turner, Zebediah Agers.

Electricity .- Wh ter, or suot, with whit conductor for the light apartment the safest Because, should a flage or enter it at any of rection along the wal the room.

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is a good steamboat, which Martha's Vineyard and som on every day excepting Friwould probably have been an opposition boat patronized by all the friends But this unpleasant nece have done the same befor that wish as they now do. eks made arrangements for the t Saturday morning and return lay by on the Sabbath. This vere often detained there far

enting with Nantucket and lphia, Baltimore, New York, ew Bedford, Boston, Banger, places on the Cape. Such rail road com illed the Rail Road! So that improvements and invention in these latter days, we have sixty miles out to sea!!

UBLICATIONS.

MON; delivered in Franklin. By E. Smalley, Pastor Appendix, pp. 15. Bosher, No. 8, Congress street. riginally a part of the town of rch was formed Feb. 16. ng to Feb. 27th, N. S. The first pastor nearly 16 years, and was, They were destitute nearly six Caleb Barnam was installed over about eight years; he then reand was honorably discharged. of preaching, but of pastorel v. Nathaniel Emmons was setcontinued his labors 54 years; in the affections of the people, After his retirement from active years elapsed, before the setthe author of this sermen.

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before us, we have so dif-

ty in accounting for the longevity of the people their long continued peace and prosperity; nor their union among themselves. "While in alevery town of the dimensions of this, in New gland, you will find at least two, and in some, e or four places of worship, to accommodate difent denominations, here you find but one." A

July 13, 1838.

oular fact, truly. The author has rendered a valuable service to Zion the preparation of this discourse; for however inting are the facts here put on record to his own pole in particular, they are scarcely less so to all pray for the peace of Jerusalem," and who trace effects back to their causes, that they learn their own active duties in this day of blas y and rebuke. The constant preaching of evantruth, in all its native simplicity and energy, ted with parental fidelity, and diligent attendan the ordinances of God and promptness in sustainhose who wait on the altar, will ensure blessings aspeakable worth and endless variety to genera-

es In a Madhouse. By John B. Derby, or of Political Reminiscences. pp. 24. Bos-S. N. Dickinson. 1838.

To those who are gratified by graphic descriptio numan misery, this pamphlet will afford an half pleasant repast. It is a record of the facts ressions that occurred during the confinement ther himself, under the visitation of the mos 6.) of maladies that man is heir to; and forms a vid portraiture of "scenes," from which every in his senses will ever pray, "Good Lord! de

CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

ere is this difference between a conference meetnd a prayer meeting, that the object of the for-Christian fellowship and edification; while the of the latter is to seek directly, by prayer and tion, a specific blessing. These two objects metimes very properly be combined; yet, with sht state of heart, probably the greater benefit result from holding separate meetings for b. A great object is obtained, when the members church can be brought to confer freely together Christian experience and the great salvation. short intervals of a meeting for prayer, in which, complish its object, most of the time should be in direct supplication.

The conference meeting is delineated in the descripwhich Paul gives of some of the meetings of the ian church. "How is it, then, brethren? you come together, every one of you bath a hath a doctrine, bath a tongue, bath a revelahath an interpretation." What an interest it d give to these meetings among us, if every one come thus prepared. Every heart would be No one would rise to speak, from a cold sense y, because no one else did. There would be ious waiting, and wasting of precious moments. e would be no dull speeches. There would be rarm gash of feeling, the glow of holy enthusiasm, ous flights of spiritual affections; and yet all ance would be checked by an all pervading of the presence of God. The rule which the has given in regard to the conducting of these is, that all things be done decently and in and unto edifying. We may hereafter throw ome hints, as to what is, and what is not, for ediin these meetings.

EXERCISE, No. II.-HOPE. What is the object of Hope? 2 Cor. 4: 17, 18

What is the ground of Hope? Col. 1: 27. 1 Ti. Who is the author of the Christian's Hope? Ro.

How is Hope to be attained? Ro. 5: 4.

What is the highest degree of Hope, which we are uraged to seek after? He. 6: 11. low is this to be attained? Ro. 8: 15-17. Ga.

What is the witness of the Spirit? 1 Co. 2: 11

a. 5: 22-24. What is the influence of Hope, on the Christian

cter? i Th. 5: 8. 1 Jn. 3: 3. What is the effect of Hope upon the comfort and gious enjoyment of the believer? He. 3: 6. 6: 19. What is the Christian's duty, in regard to Hope?

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, Princeton, New Jersey .readers will find an advertisement, in our cols this week, respecting this school, which has aced a great reputation within the last five or six -a reputation, as far as we can judge, which ell merits. The plan adopted in that school, if erly adhered to, as we learn it is, cannot but make re scholars. It ought to be a subject of sincere ng to every friend of religion and sound knowl-

A little girl from New York, was present at the Sabbath School Meeting, in the Odeon, July 4th. When she met her father, he asked her what was done at the meeting. She replied, " First they sung-then they preached—then they prayed—then they preach--then they sung-then they preached, and preached, and preached!

We mention this fact to show the inappropriateness of lengthy Addresses intended for adults, when the audience consists mostly of Children, on an occasion like that of celebrating Independence. In future, if exercises are to be above the comprehension of children, children had better not be invited to attend.

their annual meeting at the South Church. The U. C. Burnap of Lowell, delivered a very able, interesting Lecture on the subject of sla-The discourse was bold, energetic, and con-grand was listened to by an attentive audience; is hoped that a good effect was produced on who have hitherto "labored hard to do noththen almost instantly Mr. beautiful tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against a dozen come with a dozen come with all dozen for a dozen come with all

lector for the lightning. Why is the middle of an timest the safest place during a thunder storm? ause, should a flash of lightning strike a building, other it at any of the windows, it will take its distance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Re-installation.—The 20th ult. Rev. CLEMENT PARKER, late of York, was installed over the Congregational Church and Society in Acton, Me. Sernon, from Matt. 16: 26, by Rev. Andrew Rankin, of

South Berwick.

It is a fact, worthy to be mentioned, that Mr. Par-It is a fact, wormy to be mentioned, that Mr. Parker was settled over the church in Acton, in January, 1828, and dismissed from his charge in November, 1831. May it not be hoped that a reunion in such circumstances will be more permanent and productive of richer benefits — Ch. Mirror.

A Church Organized.—On the 19th inst. a church was organized at the Village in Bangor known as the "Corporation," called the North Bangor Congregational Church, cousisting of six males and six females. The basis of the organization is the same Confession of Faith and Covenant as that adopted by the First Congregational Church, and four of the members of this new Church were from the First Church, and five were from the world. On the occasion a sermon was preached by Roy. Mr. Parker of Orono, from Matt. 12: 49, 50. The prayer was offered and baptism administered by Rev. Mr. Pomrey, and the fellowship of the churches was expressed by Rev. Mr. Lewis of Brewer.—Ib.

Ordination.—Mr. Samuel C. Fessenber was A Church Organized .- On the 19th inst. a church

Ordination .- Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN Was ordained paster of the 2d Congregational Church in Thomastown on Wednesday, May 30. Sermon from Prov. 11: 30, by Rev. Mr. McKeen of Belfast.

Prov. 11: 30, by Rev. Mr. McKeen of Belfast.

This church was organized a few weeks since, consisting of fourteen members. Since its organization several members have been added, and others, it is hoped, will soon unite themselves with it. They have a commodious house of worship, which, in the course of a few menths, will be entirely at their disposal. Mr. Fessenden has been preaching to them during the past winter, and they have, with great unaniumly, called him to become their pastor and teacher. The village is beautifully located on the shores of the broad bay, and is increasing more rapidunanimity, cance the teacher. The village is beautifully located on the teacher. The village is beautifully located on the shores of the broad bay, and is increasing more rapidly than any village in this section of the State.—Ib.

Ordained, May 30, 1838, Mr. JAMES MEACHAM Pastor of the Congregational Church in New

ven, Vt.

The sermon by Dr. Bates was a very able and interesting exhibition of the wisdom of God in the for-mation of the church, and in overruling its present or-ganization to his glory. He showed the duty and the happy effects of cultivating brotherly love, and aiming at unity of action among the members of churches of different denominations.—Vt. Chron.

Ordinations .- On the 27th ult. Rev. SAMUEL W S. DUTTON, was ordained Pastor of the United Church and Society in New Haven. Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Dutton of Guilford. On the same day, the Rev. ETHAN B. CRANE was ordained colleague Pastor of the First Church in Saybrook. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford.

CONGRESS.

[Letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder.] WASHINGTON, JULY 7th, 1838.

As the Sub-Treasary scheme has been especially of late the all absorbing subject of interest and anxiety here, and probably throughout the country, I will endeavor to give you a brief and lucid sketch of its various changes, more fuful than those of the moon, in this central vortex of politics and of national disasters.

rs. The Senate Sub-Treasury, with its thirty heads or sections, was thrown away to moulder among the rubbish of the House of Reps. and the Sub-Treasury of the House was taken up by the almost unanimous concurrence of all parties. The debate was proceeding upon it, and it was here a matter of great uncertainty whether it would be carried in the affirmative. The whether it would be carried in the affirmative. The first decisive stroke that was given it, was the Resolution to adjourn on the 9th inst, which was adopted in both Houses by very strong votes. Of course, the Sab-Treasury must in some way or other be immediately got out of the way. Accordingly the debate upon it in the House was very soon after arrested, and the Sub-Treasury, thus dragged to its crisis, was rejected by the unexpected vote of 125 to 111. Great, unsparing and unscrupulous efforts had been made in the House to prevent this result, by entreaties, remonstrances, menaces, applied even in been made in the House to prevent this result, by entreaties, remonstrances, menaces, applied even in open session. But happily in this case it was all of no avail. I could name an individual irrent of the administration that was so belenguered in this manner by his political associates, that he warned the Members of the opposition to keep away from him, if they had any regard for his quiet. He however stood firm in his integrity through it all. The vote on reconsidering the Sub-Treasury Bill was still more triumhant, reconsideration being refused by a vote of 205 ering the Sub-Treasury Bin was still more trum-phant, reconsideration being refused by a vote of 205 to 21. On the test vote all the Members were pres-ent but three or four, so that the death of the Sub-Treasury in this form was both signal and decisive, and caused a great deal of most evident exultation on

one side, and dejection on the other.

Immediately upon this result, Mr. Webster called up his Bill to repeal a portion of the deposite Act of 1836, so that banks issuing notes of less than five dollars, might both he used as depositories of the pubis money, and have their notes received by the Gov-prement, and also to rescind that portion of the new Preasury Circular which forbids at first the receipt of bank notes of less than ten dollars, and afterwards of bank notes of tess than ten dollars, and alterwards of less than twenty. In the dismay of the Sub-Treasu-ry defeat, there was some hope that this would pass. Mr. Buchanan first collecting his courage and his senses, among the routed friends of the Sub-Treasu-ry, found in the President's Message of the extra sess, that excellent schools for classical education are inging up in various parts of our country, under instruction of good men. We can hardly have too convert all the money in their hands into specie, at least once every sixty days, and to deposite that specie in special deposite, that is, not to be used at all, in such Banks and under such regulations us the Secretary should dictate. This at the first glance looked much like an abandonment of the Sub-Treas-looked much like ders to such establishments as are worthy of re- ury scheme; but it was not so in the least. It appeared in the course of the debate that the Act of 1789, from the fact of its being a mere organic instrument, left the public money in the unlimited disction of the Secretary, and of course at this time of the Executive. It also appeared from Mr. Buchanan's explanations, that it was the design of his Bill to allow collectors, post masters, &c. to take the money out of the banks after they had put it in, and do any thing with it that they might think proper, and that the Secretary would allow them to do! and in feet the Secretary would allow them to do! and in fact, there was no provision to present so absurd and scan-dalous a result. Accordingly the Bill was seen by all to be a Sub-Treasury of the grossest kind, nothing being done by it but to give the sub-Treasurers out

being done by it but to give the sub-Treasurers out door strong boxes to which they were to hold the keys. Consequently it got the name first of the little Sub-Treasury, and Mr. Clay of Ky., dignified it with the title of the Cub-Treasury.

Mr. Buchanan immediately moved to strike out Mr. Webster's Bill, and insert his own, thus putting his bantling "cub" in Mr. Webster's cradie, as Mr. Webster himself expressed. This motion occasioned a long and very earnest debate, in which Mr. B's. "cub" got a very rough handling, especially by Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, and hardly less by Mr. Preston. Mr. Bachanan fought for it like a man, but it was to win only a momentary triumph. The it was to win only a momentary triumph. The cradie was got by the small vote of 26 to 24, and then almost instantly Mr. Benton and his band of half a dozen come with all their chivalry full tilt against both cradle and "cub," and they were demolished at

Webster's demolished Bill, and introduced it as as won, and in the form which with the which whi dollars, till the first of October next, after which, if they should issue them, their notes were not to be received. This occasioned some small sparring between a flash of lightning strike a building, of the windows, it will take its diwalls, without injuring the centre of and that he had never introduced a measure which

was his own! I confess I should have been askamed of such an acknowledgement.

Mr. Webster moved to amend this Bill of one section, by adding another, which would allow the banks under the circumstances described to be used as public depositories, as well as to have their notes received. The debate that followed was long, earnest and enorgetic, and Mr. Wright at length became bold enough to move to strike out Mr. Webster's amendment, and insert a repeal of the whole of the first twelve sections of the deposite Act of 1836, except the small part modified as above by the first section of his Bill, that is, the whole of the Act except what related to the State deposites. The debate now almost raged, the Members of the opposition declaring truly that as the administration construed the Resolution of 1816, the public money would be left absolutely and wholly in the discretion of the Executive. Mr. Wright notwithstanding, carried his object by a pretty strong vote, and much to my surprise, and I believe to that of the state of Maine to every inch of the that of the state of Maine to every inch of the that of the state of Maine to every inch of the that of the state of Maine to every inch of the that of the estate of Maine to every inch of the that of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory she claims. Insurence of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory she claims. Insurence, as this controversy with Great Britain has assumed an aspect by no means auspicious to the future part to mean aspect by no means auspicious to the future part to mean support of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory she claims. Insurence, as this claims. Insurence of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory she claims. Insurence of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory she claims. Insurence of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory she claims. Insurence of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory she claims. Insurence of the state of Maine to every inch of the territory sh others also.
The House put this worst part right. Mr. Wright's

repeal of all law on this subject was there rejected, by a vote of 119 to 101. The House simply retained the provision, that the notes of such banks shall be received as issue till the first of October next, notes of less than five dollars, but if they issue such notes afterwards, they shall not be received. This was agreed to by the Senate, and this, with the repeal of the Specie Circular, is all the country will get at this

tive discretion, so as to have complete control over a million and a half in the Harbor Bill, so as to use it or not, or to use it when, where, and to what extent or not, or to use it when, where, and to what he pleased. This was carried by a pretty by not, or to use it when, where, and to wind extens the pleased. This was carried by a pretty strong vote, and it was so offensivo to some, that the Bill was negatived by a vote of 18 to 16. But the vote was reconsidered, the obnoxious part was expanged, Mr. Wright assenting, and then the Bill was passed. The Report by Mr. Buchanan on the northeastern boundary, was regarded as very able and satisfactory, and 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed. The Bill for the survey was lost, but it may be as

The Bill for the survey was lost, but it may be as well, if the Executive shall have been waked up by the late spirited doings of Maine.

Congress is now laboring to a close, and will ad-

enate on the 4th instant, Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on Foreign Relations, presented a veport rom that committee, of considerable length, in which

ey unanimously recommend to the Senate the adop-on of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, after a careful examination and deliberate consideration of the whole controversy be-tween the United States and Great Britain relative to the North Eastern boundary of the former, the Senate does not entertain a doubt of the entire prac-ticability of running and marking that boundary in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definite treaty of peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and entertian a perfect conviction of the justice and and entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the full ex-tent of all the territory in dispute between the two

Powers.

Resolved, further, That, considering that more than half a century has elapsed since the conclusion of that treaty; considering the extraordinary delay which has hitherto marked the negotiations and proceed-ings of the Governments of the two countries, in r endeavor amicably to settle the controversy; and considering the danger of mutual irritation and collis-ions upon the border of kindred and friendly nations ions upon the border of kindred and friendly nations from further procrastination, the Senate cannot forbear to express an earnest desire that the pending negotiation should be brought to a close, and the final decision of the dispute be made as early as practi-

United States to proceed, upon their separate authority, to survey and mark the North Eastern boundary, until all reasonable means of effecting that object by the consent and concurrence of both parties shall have been exhausted, the "bill to provide for survey ing the North Eastern boundary line of the United States ac-

North Eastern boundary line of the United States according to the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-three," ought not to pass; and it is therefor ordered that it be laid upon the table.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, rose to say that he had been very anxious that the report should be read and welging, with air the attention and consideration he longing to so grave and important a subject; that he would take the opportunity to say, while he was up, that the question had been most deliberately and carefully examined in the committee; that the report, which was the work of the chairman, was prepared which was the work of the chairman, was prepared with very great ability; that much labor had been de-voted to it, in the short space that had been allowed, ned to it, in the short space that had been allowed, and which was the more creditable to its author, amid is other various and pressing duties; and that it was well calculated to advance his high character before

he country.

He was anxious, he said, to take the sense of the nate upon the subject of the resolutions which were commended, with as little delay as possible.

recommended, with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Tallmadge followed, and observed that, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he had carefully and attentively examined the subject of the report, and that he concurred entirely with the Senator from Kentucky as to the talent and ability Senator from Kentucky as to the talent and ability with which it was drawn up, and the manner in which it presented the great question. If, unhappily, (said Mr. T.) at any time hereafter, any collision should arise between the two countries, which he hoped most sincerely would be avoided, it was very important, in his view, that the people of the country should understand the merits of the controversy. They were set forth in that report in a condensed, and, at the same time, sufficiently complete and anner nanr. Buchanan first collecting
anses, among the routed friends of the Suby, found in the President's Message of the extra session, a recommendation to adopt a special deposite
system, in case the Sub-Treasury could not be carried. Accordingly he forthwith brought in a Bill based
ostensibly on this recommendation, and on the Treastary Act of 1289, Mr. B's Bill providing that the public money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be in the safe keeping of the Treastime money should be same time, sufficiently complete and ample manmer to enable them fully to comprehend and understand it. The report on a condense,
the same time, sufficiently complete and ample manmer to enable them fully to comprehend and understand it. The report on a condense,
the same time, sufficiently complete and ample manmer to enable them fully to comprehend and understand it. The report on a condense,
the same time, sufficiently complete and ample manmer to enable them fully to comprehend and understand it. The report on a condense,
the same time, sufficiently complete and ample manmer to enable them fully to comprehend and understand it. The report on oght, therefore, to be widely to
and extensively circulated. It was calculated to unite
and extensively circulated. It was calculated to erise. He should, therefore, move the printing of an extra number of copies, the largest that should be thought proper; and he therefore moved for the printing of 10,000 extra copies; which, afterwards at the suggestion of Mr. Williams, supported by other gentlemen, he increased to 20,000.

Mr. Rise also 20,000.

tlemen, he increased to 20,000.

Mr. Rives also expressed his cordial and entire concurrence in the remarks which had been made by his colleagues on the committee. The report was drawn with distinguished ability, clearness, and force. The argument on both sides was fairly represented, and the paper would compare, to great advantage, with whatever had been written, that he had seen, apon the subject. It was very important that the merits of the question should be made familiar to the American mind; and no document, he conceived, was American mind; and no document, ne conceived, was hetter calculated to enlighten and conduct it to sound conclusions. He should vote, therefore, with the greatest pleasure, for the number of copies proposed by the gentleman from New York, and for the highest number, indeed, any Senator might deem it expedient to have published. to have published.

Williams said, the great importance of the question, and the able manner in which it was treat-ed, and our right maintained in the report now made, induce me to desire that a larger number than that proposed by the Senator from New York should be printed. Every one must see that important results may grow out of the report and resolutions now adopted; and it is very desirable that as many of our citizens as can be induced to look at the question should have the means at hand of understanding it. nd of being convinced that we are claiming our right and nothing more. This report, coming from the possessing the confidence of the nation, must carry conviction to the mind of every man who will read it, and, therefore, I would ask that twenty thousand

opies may be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen said,—I shall vote for the printing of the argest number of this report. It cannot be disguised that this controversy has already assumed a very im-posing aspect; so much so, indeed, as to render it more than possible that the united energies of this people may be required in its future adjustment; and et so exclusively local has the question been hitherto

stood to allude to its being the 4th of July.) As he advanced in life, he acknowledged the influence of feelings and sentiments which might be regarded as bordering on superstition. There was, at all events, it appeared to him, peculiar fitness in resolving, on the 4th of July, 1838, to maintain the integrity and inviolability of the old thirteen United States, whose independence was proclaimed on that memorable day.

The question was then put on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee, and they were agreed to nem. con. and, on motion, twenty thousand additional copies of the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.—National Intelligencer.

On Thursday, after the reading of the journal, Mr. On Thursday, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Davis said that he was necessarily absent from the Sente a short time on the preceding day, and in his absence the vote was taken upon several resolutions then reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs respecting the North Eastern boundary line of the United States. Mr. D. said he supposed the report would be made in the course of the day; but he had no anticipation that they would be called up at that time. In the Journal of the Senate it was stated that the vote in favor of the resolutions was unanimous.—Though the yeas and nays had not been taken, it was called a unanimous vote on the journal, from which it could not be mous vote on the journal, from which it could not be known whether Mr. D. was in favor of the resolu-tions or pot.

tions or not.

The course which Mr. D had pursued on this subject was well known to the Senate and the country.—
He had advocated the introduction of the bill for the survey of the boundary, moved by the Senator fron Maine, and urged its passage, though the committee had come to a different conclusion. Mr. D. would now observe, that he had heard the report of the committee on this subject read, and on the great question of the nation I right he fully concurred with question of the nation d right he fully concurred with it, and considered it a very able and conclusive argument, honorable to the gentleman who drew it up. Mr. D. also concurred in the first and second resolutions, but not in the last, deciding against the passage of the bill. Mr. D. now wished to put himself right, by appearing consistent with himself while his opinions remained unchanged, and let his constituents understand that he was not included in the vote in favor of the last resolution, postponing the bill, and derstand that he was not included in the vote in favor of the last resolution, postponing the bill, and called unanimous.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Oxford, Capt. J. Rathbone, has arrived at New York, by which Liverpool and London dates to the 3d ult. are received. The accounts from Spain appear favorable to the

cause of the Queen. Later advices from Rome state that the differences between Prussia and the Holy Secare about to be amicably settled.

A bill has been noticed in the House of Commons

o provide for carrying the mails upon railroads.

In Hanover, King Ernest is about to abolish the flice of Minister.

The weather in England had been unseasonably

cold, and although the early bloom of the fruit trees was abundant, it was feared that the crop would be

Preparations for the Coronation are making in style of unexampled splendor.

LOWER CANADA.—We have the Montreal papers of Monday, and the Quebec Gazette of Friday. The latter contains two important public documents, issued by Lord Durhum. One appointing Vice Admiral Paget, Major General Mac Donnell, Col. Grey, Col. Couper and the Hon. Charies Buller a Special ers now in confinement for treason, and of the parties against whom warrants have been issued, but who ive not been arrested. Wolfred Nelson, R. S. N. Bouchette, B. Viger, S. Marchessault, H. A. Gauvin, T. Godda, R. Des Rivieres and L. H. Masson, hav-ing acknowledged their treason, are to be transported to Bernuda, there to remain during her majesty's

easure. Louis J. Papineau, C. H. O. Cete, J. Cagnon. Robert Nelson, E. B. O'Callaghan, E. E. Rodier, T. S. Brown, L. Duvennay, E. Chartier, G. E. Cartier, John Ryan the elder and John Ryan the younger, L. Perrault, P. P. Demaray, J. T. Davignon and Louis

Perrault, P. P. Demaray, J. T. Davignon and Louis Gautier, having fled the province, are prohibited from returning without permission, under the pain of death—as are also those transported to Bermuda.

All the other prisoners are to be released, on giving security for their good behaviour, except those charged with the murder of Lt. Weir and of Joseph Chartrand.

Central America.—Accounts from Omoa received Central America.—Accounts from Official restriction at New York, state that the inhabitants of the interior were in a state of insurrection, and that a party of 600 men under a young and ignorant mulatto named Parrera, were committing all sorts of depredations. Parrera, were committing all sorts of depredations. The provinces of Costa Rica and Nicaragua had de-clared their independence of the Central Government, and it was expected that Honduras would follow the example.

Late from Brazil .- By an arrival at Baltimore we Americau says that a division of the Imperial forces at Rio Grande, have been defeated and that Her

Silver Change .- An important bill, to increase the quantity of silver change, has passed the Senate; it is the hill to authorise the branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina to coin silver change of the denominations of twenty-five cents, ten cents, and five cents. These branches were originally intended to coin gold only, but it is found that the same machi-nery which will strike half eagles and quarter eagles, will also strike the smaller pieces of silver, and that no additional expense will be incurred by this extension. It is a measure of great moment to increase the quantity of silver change in the country. It is necessary to the convenience of the people, and to the suppression of shin plasters, and will prevent future pretexts for shin plasters, as small silver is never exported .- Globe.

The bill for the regulation of steamboats has passed both houses of Congress. The clause inflicting a fine of \$5000 for every life lost, has been stricken out, and one substituted in its place, providing that in all prosecutions, fact of explosion shall be considered prima facie evidence of wilful intent.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, the Senator in Congress from Tennessee, is appointed Attorney General of the United States, in place of B. F. Butler, Esq. resigned. James K. Paulding has entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Navy.

The Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D. has been appointed by the President of the U. S. on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, Chaplain and Professor of Moral Philosophy of the West Point Academy. Death by Lightning.—A young man named R. C. Perry, of Sandwich, a member of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, was killed a few days since during a thunder shower. He was standing under a tree, whither he had fled for safety.

tree, whither he had fled for safety.

Asylum for the Insane in New Humpshire.—The legislature of New Humpshire, at their late session, appropriated thirty shares of the capital stock of the New Humpshire Bank, the property of the state, to the erection of an Asylum for the Insane, to be made yet so exclusively local has the question been hitherto considered, that its discussion has excited public attention in no other quarter of the Union than that more immediately interested in it. It has not, therefore, as yet, penetrated the interior of the country, or caught the attention of the great body of the American People.—This state of things can no longer exist. The controversy has now taken a form that must interest in its settlement every citizen of the Republic. I have heard with deep attention the discussion in the Senate, and I can sincerely declare that, in my judgment, no proposition was ever more

the number and condition of the insane in New Hampshire, show that there is a pressing necessity or such an institution.

The legislature also appropriated \$1500 for the education of deaf and dumb, and a like sum for the

education of blind persons .- Daily Adv.

education of blind persons.—Daily Adv.

Accidents on the Fourth.—We learn from Patterson, N. J. that two men were killed, and three badly wounded by firing the cannon. A man was very seriously injured at the inclined plane of the Morris canal, in Bloomfield during the day. We understand that he got in between a boat and the sides of the trough or walls of the basin, and was nearly mashed. Mr. Joseph Cushman, while in the act of loading a six pounder at the upper ferry, Troy, N. Y. as the precession was passing, was badly injured by the precession was passing, was badly injured by the charge taking fire. His right arm was shot away at

Thirty seven watches, stolen from the shop of a Mr. Fisher, at Pottsville, Penn. a few days since, were discovered by a pig rooting in the barn. Piggy with his snout broke most of the crystals.

itiled, "Death of Dea. Daniel Coburn," in the last paragraph but one, in the first line, instead of "how comforting the af-fiction," read, how comforting the reflection—further on in the same paragraph, instead of "similar business," read secu-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Poetic Lines by I. F. 8

will appear in our next.

If Those persons who wish to enjoy the healthful luxury
of a Buth, without going a mile to find it, are referred to the
Advertisement of the Marthoro Bathing Rooms in this paper.

MARRIAGES.
In this city, Mr. Charles P. Bosson, to Miss Elizabeth S. Hobbs—Mr. Andrew T. Leman, to Miss Olive Whitham—John R. Remiek, Esq. to Miss Blubh F. daughter of the Islandin F. Gaughter of Miss Margaret G. Sullivan, of Waitham—Mr. Charles to Miss Margaret G. Sullivan, of Waitham—Mr. Tennex, to Miss Sarah G. Hammond, both of this city. In this city, by New Mr. Laurson, of Brighton, Mr. Zebolon W. Davison, of Gloucester, to Miss Abby Kemp, of this city. In Charlestown, Henry A. Peirce, Esq. of this city, of the Susan R. Thompson.
In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Joseph W. Merrill, to Miss Mehirable Harris Melville, both of Dorchester—Mr. Thomas J. Cornall, to Miss Tyle A. Leonard, of D.

DEATHS.

In Boston, July 4, Mrs. Hannah Warren, aged 83, formerly of South Berwick, Mc.—6th inst. Mr. James Walker, aged thout 50, a native of Liverpool, England.—On Sunday morning, of consumption, Mrs. Clarrissa H. wife of Mr. Daniel B. In Chert.

In Dorchester, Miss Elizabeth Brown, 48. At Hopkinton, 8th inst. Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. 52, former-of this city, and late of New York. In Danvers, Mr. Timothy Putnam, a soldier and patriot of

in Danvers, ar. 1 motory Furnan, a source and partot of its revolutionary war, 75. In Ipswich, Mr. Wm. Ruthford, a soldier of the Revolution .—In Westfield, of apoplexy, Capt. Ezra Clapp, 78. In Nashua, N. H. Mr. John Phelps, a soldier of the revolu In Chester, Vt. the 10th inst. Mrs. Abigail Sargeant, aged 0, relict of Rev. Sargeant, who was from 1785 to 1799, Pa or of the Congregational Church in Woburn, Mass. In Buffalo, Mr. Samuel Townsend, formerly of this city, 5

Brighton Market -- Monday, July 9, 1838. From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.
At market 200 Beef Cattle, (40 unsold last week) 15 Cow nd Calves, 1950 Sheep, and 220 Swine. All the Swine weeported last week. 120 Beef Cattle, and 200 Swine remainded.

s—Beef Cattle—Dull; a few sales only effected, pr

-Dull; no lots were sold, and less than 20 were re

ERRATA.—In our report last week, for first quality Bo

COR sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washing rks of John Owen, D. D., edited by Thomas Rus. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, by Wil

Ji, M. A., with Memoirs of his Life and Withings, we an Orne, in 15 volumes 8vo.

Jenning's Jewish Antiquities—Edward's Inquiry into Freeun of Will, with an Introductory Essay;

Massillon's Sermons, with life of the author;

March's History of Presbyterian and General Baptis'
harch's Theory of Presbyterian and General Baptis'
harch's Theory of Pressynthesis (1998), new edi
lian with notes—Flavel's Treatise on the Soul of Man—Chil
agworth's Works—Smith's Scripture Testimony to th
lessials, 3 vols. 8vo.—The Works of the Rev. Aug. Toplady

lessials, 3 vols. 8vo.—The Works of the Rev. Aug. Toplady Vatson's Budy of Divinity and Sele & Biblical Companion and Introducti y Scriptures; Tillottson's Works, tionary, 2 vols. quarto, &c. &c. &c.

no.
Young Ladies' Class Boak, a Selection of Lessons for Read
in Prose and Verse. By E. Bailey, A. M., Principal of
Young Ladies' High School, Boston. Nineteenth stereo

dies. Third edition.

This work is particularly adapted for use in Female Semimaries, and has been extensively introduced.

Published and sold by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

July 13.

121 VOLUMES,

ASLECTED from the publications of the American Sunday School Union, consisting of entertaining and instructive biographics; histories of the manners and customs, rice and coreomoties, of various countries and nationa; and stories illustrating the great principles of social and personal duty, such as truth, eigeness, temperance, humanity, honoresty, obedience and manner to the circumstances of school children, and most salutary in their induence on the order, prosperity, and nords of society.

The fibories are done up in uniform binding—each volume number to the catalogue; and the lettering to be according to order—C. S. L. for common to the control of the common department of the library, and first catalogue sheet of the

THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE;

THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE;

BY Wm A. Alcott—lath Edition. Ismo, pp. 360.

From the Micronitie Journal.

Among the valuable words from the press of Messra. Perkins & Marvin, is one bearing the above title—a work combining qualities which are callasted to attract and interest, with those which tend did by and effectually to improve, elevate and refine the learn of this class of the and refine the learn of this class of the and refine the learn of this class of the and refine the learn of this class of the and refine the work which, in short, could be safely recommended as a manual for the formation of such character in our young men as shall render them worthy and useful members of society, had long been a desideratum. Such a combination, the writer confidently believes, the author of the Young Man's Guide has most happily effected. The general fault in works of this character it is believed, has been, that they are too forma', stiff, abstract. They have too much overlooked the fact that mind, like matter, is made up of diminutive particles. They have given general directions for the formation of character, while they have neglected the minutes of material, which should enter into its construction. Mr. Alcott has atudiously avoided this method of instruction and counsel. His style avoided this method of instructions, the tractive, not elegant; practicers seem to lose sight of) that the interests of those foot whose hence the enter we have a competency to instruct and to "guide." It is the unsolicited opinion of the volume feets exceeded the seemen seemen who reach the volume feets exceeded. It is the unsolicited opinion of the writer, formed as well from personal sequalizance with the anthor, was from a careful investigation of the work, that every young man who reads the volume feets exceedess of the author, and his competency to instruct and to "guide." It is the unsolicited opinion of the writer, formed as well from personal sequalizance with the author, was from a careful investigation of the work, that every you hands. 2.7
Published and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114
Washington street. Perkins & Perkins & Parents.

MARLBORO' BATHING ROOMS,

(Basement Story of Mariboro' Chapel.)

A RE. open to the Public, where WARM AND COLD

BATHS, (principally soft waier.) nav be had every day
and evening, Sundays excepted. 13. HENRY BLODGETT.

A Treatise on Mathematical and Physical

INTENDED for the use of Schools, Academies al Readers. By J. L. Comstock, M. D. auth losophy," "Chemistry," &c. &c.

al Remiers. By Josephy," "Chemistry

Extracts

"The author has do ny, "Chemistry," &c. &c.,
Extracts from Notices of the Work.
he author has done a great service to geograph
by the hook he has given the public; and teache
a valuable book to be put into the hands of their
a thorough acquanitiance with some of the mo
works mpon the science."—J. P. Brace, Princ.

PRINCETON, N. J.—JOHN S. HART, PRINCETON, N. J.—JOHN S. HART, PRINCETON, N. J.—JOHN S. HART, PRINCETON, OF STATEMENT OF THE S

ABBOT FEMALE ACADEMY. Andover, Mass.

THE Trustees, having appointed Rev. Lorenzo L. Landstron, late Paster of the South Congregational church in this place, Principal of this Institution, would confidently season, and an opportunity is affected annually of at me extensive course of lectures on Botany, Chemistry, though and Geology, in connection with the Teacher's mary, free of expense. Instruction will be furnished French, Latin and Greek languages, at one dollar per for each language.

or each language.

An opportunity will be afforded of pursuing Mathematical tudies as extensively as may be desired. Instruction will be given in Drawing and ramount is spacious, and amore, rea moderate charge. The building is spacious, and amore, reviced with recitation rooms, and every convenience for the
accommodation of pupils.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, where young
ladies will be under maternal care and influence, from \$2,50
to \$3,50 per week.

Instruction in the English branches for pupils over 10 years
of age, \$5,60 per quarter of eleven weeks, payable in advance.
For pupils in the Primary department \$4,00. Instrumental
music \$10,00. Use of Piano, \$2,60 per quarter. Sacred music taught free of expense. The next quarter will commence

sic taught free of expense. The next quarter will commence on Thursday, July 19.

For further information reference may be had to testimoni-tals below. The undersigned have the pleasure of certifying, that the Rev. Lorenze L. Langstroth sustained during his college court admitusible department for scholarship, and afterwards discharged the duties of a Totor in this College, with muck all ty. We entertain a very favorable opinion of his variou qualifications to conduct the education of youth.

B. SLALINAN,
B. SHALINAN,
B. SHALINA

DENISON OL.

Andover Theol. Seminary, June
L. L. Langstroth, Pastor of the South Congregation
in this town, is about to dissalve his connection wit
ple, for reasons connected with the state of his heel
have learned, with much satisfaction, that an are
has been made, by which the charge and oversight of
male Academy in this place are to be undertaken by
is their full persuasion, that Mr. Langstraph

Cademy as presenting pecuniar cademy as presenting pecuniar cademy as presenting pecuniar cademy. John L. Watten-Baston, July 4, 1838.

The next quarter will commence on Thur-day, July 19th.

Mark Newman, Bamele C. Jackson,
Bamele Farara, Horatic Clark,
Amon Blanchard, Lyman College,
Bamele Feller. J 12.

Poetry.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenge A MORNING WALK IN SPRING. A walk, among the woods, I took
One morning in the spring;
And sat me down, beside a brook,
To hear a robin sing:
The songster look'd so pure and free,
And chirp'd and sang melodiously.

The trees had on their robes of green, And all was fresh and fair; The Bees around each bud were seen, And fragrance filled the air: The little warblers strain'd their threats, And tuned their sweet and thrilling notes Refreshing breezes blew around,
In that delightful hour;
And as they lightly swept the ground,
They moved each spangled flower:
The Cedars bent their heads and shook

Their pearly dew drops in the brook. The waters gently murmured by;
I view'd the pussing stream—
And as Apollo rose on high,
He tinged it with his gleam;
And his resplendent radiance shed
A lustre o'er its rocky bed.

A lastro o'er its rocky ocu.

The waving wood, the glit'ring stream,

The shadowy vale along,

The sloping hills with herbage green:

The tuneful Robin's song:

And far as roving eye could see, A blooming, beauteous scenery. Therefore, I love to walk in spring And pluck the Rose of May; While still we hear the warblers sing, While still we hear the waters In plumage rich and gay:
Where peace, and harmony, and love,
And beauty reigns, throughout the grove.
CATHARINE.

Cause of Freedom.

EDUCATION IN ANTIGUA.

Messre. Thome and Kimball, while they were tour-ing in Antigua, gave particular attention to Education. They were invited to visit the schools at Par-Willoughby Bay, Newfield, Cedar Hall, Grace Bay, Fitch's Creek, &c., besides the Parochial school the Rectory school, the Moravian and Wesleyan schools, in St. John's. All the schools, save those in St. John's, were almost exclusively composed of emancipated children from the estates. As a specimen of their visits, we quote the following :-

VISIT TO THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The first examination we attended wa
of the parochial school in St. John's. invitation of the Governor, we accom panied him to attend the annual examination of the parochial school, under the superintendence of the Episcopal church. It has increased greatly, both in scholars and efficiency, since emancipation, and contributions are made to its support by the parents whose children receive its benefits. We found one hundred and fifty children, of both sexes, assembled in the society's rooms. Their clothes were clean and tidy, and gave good evidence of careful mothers at home. There was every color present, from the deepest hue of the Ethiopian, to the faintest

the deepest hue of the Ethiopian, to the faintest shadowing of brown.

The boys constituting the first class, to the number of fifty, were called up, with their testaments, slates, and writing books in their hands, and arranged themselves in a semi-circle before us. They read the seventh chapter of Luke with much fluency and distinctness, equalling, to say the least, white boys of the same age any where. There were little boys, not above three and four years old, hardly able to hold their books, who could read fluently any passage books, who could read fluently any passage given them. The catechism was the next exer-cise, and they manifested a thorough acquain-

tance with its contents.

Our attention was particularly called to the examination in arithmetic. Many of the children, not one of whom was above fifteen years old, solved questions readily in the compound rules, and several of them in Practice, giving the different parts of the pound, shilling, and penny, used in that role, and all the whys and wherefores of the thing, with great promptness. The specimens of penmanship which they exhibited were of a superior kind, neat and elegant. This is an accomplishment in which, we are told, the colored people generally excel. They are employed to a great extent in this island as clerks and accountants, in preference to the whites. The girls were then examined islicing as cierks, and to the whites. The girls were then examined in the same studies and exercises, except arithmetic, and displayed the same gratifying proficiency. They also presented specimens of needle-work and straw-braiding, which the la-

dies, on whose better judgment we depend, pro-

nounced very creditable For our gratification, the Governor requested that all the children emancipated on the first of August, might be called up and placed on our Angust, might be called up and placed on our side of the room. It was a most interesting and beautiful sight. Nearly one hundred children, of both sexes, who two years ago were slaves, the property of man, now stood up before us free. There were high emotions of on the countenances of those redeemed The lighting up of their eyes, the excited whisperings that passed from one to another, expres-sed feelings of gladness that were not to be mis-taken. They showed by their animated looks and gestures, and lively tones in answering our questions, that they jett that treedom was a blessing. The Governor made a few remarks, in which he gave some good advice, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and proficiency of the school. At the close of the proficency of the school. At the close of the examination of one of the Testament classes, his excellency turned to us and remarked in a tone of pleasantry, "You see, gentlemen, these children have souls." Again, during the progress of the examination, he remarked, "You perceive that it is our policy to give these children every change to make agent of the assets.

dren every chance to make men of themselves. We look upon them as our future citizens."
The exercises closed by the children's singing the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

After the examination of the schools, they We must not be understood to intimate that up to the period of the E-nancipation, the plan-ters utterly probibited the education of their slaves. Public sentiment had undergone some change previous to that event. When the pubion of England began to be awake against slavery, the planters were induced, for peace sake, to tolerate education to some extent; though they cannot be said to have encouraged it until after emancipation. This is the substance of the statements made to us. Hence it appears that when the active opposition of the planters to education ceased, it was succeeded by a general indifference, but little less disco

we of course speak of the planters as a body; there are some honorable exceptions.

There are probably not less than six thousand children who now entire delications. n who now enjoy daily instruction, are of all ages under twelve. At that These are of all ages under twelve. At that period they generally leave the schools and go t by any constraint of the planter, but by the wish of he wish of their parents. It is evident lie attention has been very much aroused to this subject since the abolition of slavery. All classes feel an interest in knowledge. While the schools previously established are flourishing in newness of life, additional ones are springing up in every quarter. Sabbath schools, adult and infant schools, day and evening schools, are all crowded. A teacher in a Sabbath school in St. Iolov's informed. St. John's informed us, that the increase in use school immediately after enancipation was so sudden and great that he could compare, it to noth-ing but the rising of the mercury, when the ther-mometer is removed out of the shade into the sun that the little was the principal.

sudden and great that he could compare, it to nothing but the rising of the mercury, when the thermometer is removed out of the shade into the sun We learned that the Bible was the principal book taught in all the schools throughout the

island. As soon as the children have learned to read, the Bible is put into their hands. They not only read it, but commit to memory portions of it every day;—the first lesson in the morning is an examination on some passage of Scriptur We have never seen, even among Sabbath-school We have never seen, even among Sabbath-school children, a better acquaintance with the characters and events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, than among the negro children in Antigua. Those passages which inculcate obedience to law are strongly enforced; and the prohibitions against stealing, lying, cheating, idleness, &c., are reiterated day and night. Great attention is paid to singing in all the schools. It is partly resorted to as a recreation, but its practical effects must be most salutary. The love of singing seems to be universal among but its practical effects must be most saturary. The love of singing seems to be universal among the negro children. They learn hymns and catch tunes with great readiness. The songs which they usually sang, embraced such topics as, Love to Goi—the presence of God—obedience to parents—friendship for brothers and sisters and schoolmates—love of school—the sinfulness of sloth, of lying, and of stealing. We were convinced that the negroes were as

We were convinced that the negroes were a capable of receiving instruction as any people in the world. The testimony of teachers, misin the world. The testimony of teachers, missionaries, clergymen, and planters, was uniform on this point, and it was confirmed beyond all doubt, by the facts which we witnessed ourselves. Said one planter of age and long experience on the island, "The negroes are as capable of culture as any people on earth. Color makes no difference in minds. It is slavery alone that has degraded the negro." Another planter, by way of replying to our inquiry on this subject, sent for a negro child of five years, who read with great fluency in any part of the Testament to which we turned her. "Now," said the gentleman, "I should be ashamed to let you hear my own son of the same age with that little girl, read after her." We put the following questions to the Wesleyan missionaries: "Are the negroes as apt to learn, as other people in similar circumstances?" Their written reply was this: "We think they are; the same diversified qualities of intellect appear among thom, as among other people." We put the same question to the Moravian missionaries, to the elergymen, and to the teachers of each dethe clergymen, and to the teachers of each de-nomination, some of whom, having taught schools in England, were well qualified to judge between the European children and the judge between the European children and the negro children; and we uniformly received substantially the same answer. We were induced to believe that the education of the negro children would not, by fostering habits of idleness, be prejudicial to the agricultural interests. The instructions of the schools are directly calculated to inspire a respect for labor. Idleness is ever represented as a vice and crime, sinful in the sight of God, and injurious to society. In conclusion, we would observe, that one of the prominent features of regenerated Autigua, is its education. An intelligent religion Antigua, is its education. An intelligent religion and a religious education, are the twin glories of this emancipated colony.

Discussion.

TO REV. DR. OSGOOD,-LETTER 2d. Dear Brother,-1 have already taken the liberty, (perhaps too great a one,) of publicly calling your attention to the first paragraph o your speech in the late Anti-Slavery Conven-tion, as contained in the Boston Recorder. I have frankly indicated my surprise and grief that your name should thus be given to increase the currency of false imputations on clergymen and others who profess an earnest desire for the abolition of Slavery, but who do not join the abolitionists.

My first and chief object in these letters, is to do what I can towards rescuing the good cause of emancipation from the sad predicament into which it has been brought. This may sound strange to some ears; but I trust in sober man will give me the lie direct, till he has first heard what I have to my on the wholpject. From yourself, I expect something still better; and that you will at once believe it quite possible that such may be my chief aim. My second and subordinate object is some vindication of the abused character of the clergy. This last, to be sure, is no small matter, especially to us ministers. Nor is it any trifle in respect to the general welfare of society and the salvation of men. But I shall here ake it only a secondary object, and treat of it as subsidiary to what I have declared above as my chief design.

The charges are self-deception and insincer-

ity. These imputations are rather delicately implied by yourself, but loudly proclaimed by a different sort of men. I shall first attempt to show that the charges are false; and, secondly, that if they were true, it is infatuation for abolitionists to proclaim them as they do.

Let it not, by the way, be imagined that I accuse you of a willingness to injure the reputa-tion of your brethren in the ministry. Your known character and your bold apology for them, in another part of the same speech, and amid that same mixed assembly, forbid the thought. I profoundly honor the heart, the thought. I protoundly honor the heart, the integrity, the courage, that could dictate such a defence of the "down-trodden" clergy, however imperfect I may regard the apology itself. You also expressly declare, near the close, that you believe many of the clergy who do not a with the believe many of the clergy who do not go with the abolitionists, are sincere in

particularly in their aspect against the clergy; for you did not confine them to ministers. My reasons are good. You and I are ministers; and I may leave lawyers, and physicians, and merchants, and farmers, to defend themselves in their own way. And you may be supposed by some to have men of your profession, espeby some to have men of your profession, especially in your eye. A greater reason is, that such charges are expressly levelled by others against elergymen, more than against all other classes of men. They have to bear the brunt of the odium. And a still greater reason is, that immanner and form as the implications come, even from yourself, they ought to bear about the whole of it, provided any is justly to be borne. "But how so?" It is thus. You say, "We hear many expressing their belief be borne. "But how so?" It is time.
say, "We hear many expressing their belief say, "We hear many expressing their believes in the fundamental principles of the abolitionists," and you "wish" you "could believe that these sentiments were sincere." Who ists," and you "wish" you "could believe that these sentiments were sincere." Who are these "many?" Are they here and there an individual who, in private conversation, may use the very phrase, the fundamental painciples of the aboitionists are right? I trow not. They are not many. I, therefore, charitally suppose you to mean all who decidedly paincipies of the assumery. I, therefore, charnot. They are not many. I, therefore, charitably suppose you to mean all who decidedly
and emphatically condemn Slavery and urge
the cause of speedy emancipation. And who
are these? The clergy, my dear Sir, first and
chiefly. And you need not be told, that they
are in fact the only body of men who, as a
distinct class, and in a public manner, have
said any such thing. Look at the repeated
declarations of our great ecclesiastical bodies declarations of our great ecclesiastical bodies at the north. Look even at the past acts of the General Assembly of the whole Presbyte-rian church, including the south as well as the rian church, including the south as well as the north. Listen to the more recent voice of our general associations in New England. This is the united voice of the clergy—the very voice which your society is striving to stimulate to a still higher note, while absolutely no voice is heard nor even solicited from the bar, the medical societies, the agricultural societies, the mechanics associations, or the boards of trade! With this notable fact before them, and this voice still included.

als and in a more private way have probably said more in favor of emancipation than any other class of men, in proportion to their num-bers. Not that other men, especially at the north, have been dumb on the subject. Perhaps every thinking man in the free States, has uttered essentially the same sentiments and many individual laymen have spoken loud-

I have deemed it important thus definitely to fix our attention on the class against whom the charges are particularly levelled. Till this is done, it is commonly no easy task either to

refute or to prove any allegation.

The validity of the charges, and the wisdom of urging them if valid, I must reserve for future consideration. Yours, in the bonds of fra-ternal affection, R. EMERSON.

Miscellany.

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS. NO. XXVI. Selected for the Boston Recorder.

For want of a spirit for study there are many saunterers, and have been many scandals among ministers.—A. Fuller.

How can we be converted by apostles cannot understand?—De la Bruyere.

True teachers must first have the Sun fore they can enlighten with his light,

We esteem the most plain and simple preachers, provided they be sensible and correct, the most eloquent.—Preacher's Manual. Those who know most should still continu

God will bless your endeavors, not your idle ess. - Bridges.

Pulpit discourses should resemble a clear mirror, they should give the hearers a faithful epresentation of themselves. Every minister should engage both his he

and his heart in his work: his head with labor and his heart with love.— T. Watson. He who solicitously seeks to distinguish him self in the pulpit by a display of elegance and profundity of learning, proves himself deficient in some of the leading virtues which ought to

characterize a Christian minister .- Gisborne. We lose more than we gain in the minds of our hearers, when we would conciliate their esteem by the sacrifice of our duty.—Massillon. Hast thou permitted greediness of studies to

up other duties? - Dr. Owen. Surely, that preaching which comes from the oul, most works on the soul.—Dr. T. Fuller. It is said of the Rev. JOSEPH ALLEINE, tha when he came to any house to take up his abode there, he brought salvation with him; when he departed, he left salvation behind him.—Life.

RECENT CONVERSION .- Our readers may re member, that about five or six years ago, the Roman Catholic prints repeated with lofty ex-altation, from Boston to St. Louis, the conver-sion of a distinguished youth in our city, named Gardiner Jones, a near relative of some of the most distinguished families in our city and

State.
This youth published his reasons for renour cing Protestantism, and openly espoused Ro-manism. These reasons, as some of our read-ers may remember, were answered and refuted in the Protestant, then edited by Mr. Bourne Some time after his "reconciliation to Holy Mother," young Jones was entered a studen in Georgetown Seminary. There he studied for more than three years, in view of being ini-But the prayers of his pious relatives, and the

and has been received into the Communion of the Reformed Dutch Church; and is now de votedly pursuing his studies for the gospel min-istry. Blessed be the Lord of our fathers for

any sort, but in matters of the revenue, and of money. It was known that he clid not so much as understand Latin. I was told at Rome, that when he was made Cardinal, he had a master to teach him to pronounce that little Latin, that he had occasion for at high masses. He understood nothing of divinity. I remembered what a Jesuit at Venice had said to me, whom I met sometimes at the French ambussador's there, when we were talking of the Pope's infallibility; he said that being at Rome, during Altieri's pontificate, who lived some years in a perfect dotage, he confessed it required a very strong faith to believe him infallible, but he added plensantly, "the harder it was to believe it, the act of faith was the more meritorious." I will conclude all I have to say of the affairs of Rome with a lively saying of Queen Christiana to myself at Rome. She said it was certain that the church was governed by the immediate care and providence of God; for none of the four popes that she had known since she came to Rome had common sense. money. It was known that he did not so much | dwindled quite as fast as it accumulates.

A NUN'S EXPERIENCE.—An English lady, who had lately visited a convent in Portugal, said she spoke with a nun who had been immured for thirty years. "I cannot describe to you," said she, "how tired, how worn out, I am with my hopeless confinement. I would consent to die to be allowed to return to the world; and I have my would consent to die to be allowed to return for one year to the world; and I have an ardent desire to mingle, even for one month, with society; but, alas! I cannot escape from my imprisonment,"—Sketches in Portugal.

dent use of the society; but, and the sound in the pages of revelation; and all who, neglecting that, are not wise towards God, are still children under the elements of the world. How who, with all his knowledge, does not know who, with all his knowledge, does not know and his own spiritual fine the pages of revelation; and his own spiritual children under the elements of the world. How who, with all his knowledge, does not know and his own spiritual fine the pages of revelation; and his own spiritual fine the pages of revelation; and his own spiritual fine the pages of revelation; and all who, neglecting that, are not wise towards God, are still children under the elements of the world. How who, with all his knowledge, does not know heart, and his own spiritual fine the pages of revelation; and his world. How who, with all his knowledge, does not know heart, and his own spiritual fine the pages of revelation; and all who, neglecting that, are not wise towards God, are still charges vary, with the sauch indicates, from 50c. to \$1,50 per term of eleven weeks, 5 to term of eleven weeks,

Divinity.—A minister was recovering of dangerous illness, when one one of his friends addressed him thus. "Sir, though God seems addressed him thus. "Sir, though God seems to be bringing you up from the gates of death, yet it will be a long time before you will sufficiently retrieve your strength, and regain your vigor enough of mind to preach as usual." The good man answered, "You are mistaken, my good man answered, "100 are bustaget, in friend, for this six weeks illness has taught in nore divinity than any of my past studies, and all my ten years ministry put together."

Wife.-There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man, than the word Wife! It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion Daily Food for Christians;

mind of man, than the word Wife! It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely woman who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cap, whether of weal or woe, which you the cap, whether of weal or woe, which

destiny may offer. The word wife is synony-mous with the greatest earthly blessing; and we pity the unfortunate wight, who is compel-led by fate's severe decree, to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without one.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to ex-pect perfection in each other. To err, is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes make ot of humanity. Illness will sometimes make you petulant, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions; controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions, and conciliating conduct. Cultivate with care, the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, but exclicate the ions of the heart. Plant not, but eradicate the thorn that grows in your partner's path. Above all, let no feelings of revenge find harbor in your breast—let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action if it be in a triffing concern, has a p perior to the harp of David, in calming the bil-lows of the soul.

AN ANECDOTE FOR PAINTERS .- When Wil-AN ANECDOTE FOR PAINTERS.—When Wilkie was in the Escurial looking at Titian's famous picture of the Last Supper, in the refectory there, an old Jeronomite said to him, "I have sat daily in sight of that picture for now nearly three-score years; during that time my companions have dropped off one after another—all who were my seniors, all who were my contemporaries—and many or most of those who were younger than myself—inore than one generation has passed away, and there the figures in the picture have remained unchanged!—I look at them till I sometimes think that -I look at them till I sometimes think that they are the realities and we but shadows." I wish I could record the name of the monk by whom that natural feeling was so feelingly and so strikingly expressed.

"The shows of things are better than themselves."

ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN.—The following A MECHOTE OF THE QUEEN.—I he following is authentic, and exhibits a most gratifying feature in the character of the young queen. A man name Hillman, who served in the capacity of porter to the late Duke of Kent, and who was accustomed to assist the present queen (they will be a state of the late of the la (then a child) into the carriage, has long since been pensioned by the Dutchess of Acm, and is not a little gratified by receiving a how of recognition from her majesty, whenever he recognition from her carriage. The aged man chances to pass her carriage. The aged man has a daughter much afflicted, she having been confined to her bed the last eight years. On the evening of the late king's funeral, this young woman received from Queen Victoria, a pre-ent of the Psalms of David, with a marke orked by herself, (having a dove, the emblem of peace, in the centre,) placed at the 41st Psalm, with a request that she would read it; and expressing a hope that its perusal might give peace to her mind.—London Paper.

INDUSTRY.—The following anecdote may give some encouragement to the industrious husbandman:—Not long ago, a country gentle man had an estate of £200 a year, which he kept in his own hands, until he found himself so much in debt, that to satisfy his creditors, he-was obliged to sell the half, and to let the remainder to a farmer for twenty one years. To-wards the expiration of the lease, the farmer, coming one day to pay his rent, asked the gen-tleman whether he would sell the farm. "Why, will you buy it?" said the gentleman. "If you will part with it, and we can agree," replied the farmer. "This is exceedingly strange," said the gentleman. "Pray tell me how it said the gentleman. "Pray tell me how i

But the prayers of his pious relatives, and the carnest and most affecting letters of his father and friends, and the reading of the Bible, prevailed by the grace of God.

He has latterly come out an eminently bright young Christian. He has made a solemn provides for the faith in the Lord Jesus Christian and has been received into the Communication.

ADVANTAGES OF REPUBLICANISM. - Judge Story remarked with great justice, as well as force, in his speech in the Massachusetts Con-Times "speaking of Innocent XI., who died in 1683, and by the way was one of the best of the popes, says: "He had no knowledge of any sort, but in matters of the revenue, and of money. It was known to the popes is the same times are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb and their money. It was known to the popes is the same times are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb and their money. It was known to the popes is the same times are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb and their money. It was known to the popes in the Massachusetts Convention;—"in our country the richest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families.—Those who are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb and their money. said it was certain that the church was good good; by the immediate care and providence of God; for none of the four popes that she had known since she came to Rome had common sense. She added, "they were the first and the last of men."

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